



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE

Pictorial Times.

No. 88.]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1848.

PRICE 6D.

THE Root of the History of England;
divided into Centuries, separated and coloured alternately Red and Black. To which is added, a List of Sovereigns, and a Chronology of the Principal Events of each Age down to the Present Day; coloured to correspond with the same Centuries in the Outline. By Mrs. HENRY MARSH.
London: C. H. Law, School Library, 131, Fleet-street.

EMIGRATION on Principles of Mutual BENEFIT and ASSISTANCE. Mr. JOHNSTON'S Plan for the Colonization and the Settlement of Natal by means of a Co-operative Colony. George Watson, 5, Kirby-street, Hatton garden; and to be had of all Booksellers.

NEEDLEWORK.
Now in the Press, Mrs. Warren's New Work upon Crochet and Knitting. **THE Book of the Boudoir,** price 6d.; free of postage. Containing a beautiful Chair or Sofa Covering, Music-stool Cushion, pronounced unrivalled. Ladies are invited to view the designs at Mrs. Warren's Needlework Showrooms, 13, Fleet-street, opposite Chancery-lane. London: Ackermann and Co.; Simpkin and Marshall; Bogue; of Mrs. Warren; and of all Berlin Houses.

THE Man in the Moon for September.
A number intended to take the world by storm. The demand will be unprecedented. All the railways are to run extra trains on the day of publication. The engineers on the North-Western have returned to their duty, in anticipation of the increase of traffic from the masses of kindly put the steam navy at the disposal of the Publisher to carry down the copies required for the seaport towns and the foreign supply. **A NUMBER WHICH WILL DAZZLE THE EYES OF EUROPE!** In answer to numerous applicants who wish to pay a guinea a piece for their copies, we reply that their requests are inadmissible. The price is the price fixed, in anticipation, by the Congress of Vienna. EDITED BY ANGUS B. REACH.
Offices, 185, Fleet-street, and 17, Warwick-lane.

ITALIAN CONVERSATION, TRANSLATION, AND CORRESPONDENCE.
MEMORIETTA ITALIANA per le Famiglie, o Conversazioni Familiari in Italiano ed in Francese, con spiegazioni ed altri dettagli, importanti a sapersi per poter conversare in Italiano. Da MARIA EMILIA CASSELLA DI FIRENZE. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

"Young Ladies who wish to acquire ease in Italian conversation will do well to obtain this volume. Every subject relating to the toilet, or employment, are discussed in a pleasing and elegant style, by an Italian lady."—Lady's Magazine.
2. IL TRADUTTORE ITALIANO: a Selection of Amusing and instructive Extracts from Classical Italian Prose Writers, with the English Sentences, Words, and Idioms, translated into French and English; preceded by a Literary and Biographical Sketch of the Authors. By A. CASSELLA, Professor of the Italian Language and Literature. 12mo. 6s.
3. ITALIAN CORRESPONDENCE for LADIES: containing Letters and Notes in Italian, with a few explanations in English; to which are added, the most correct forms of superscriptions used in Italy to persons of rank, and an account of the Italian Orders of Knighthood. By MARIA EMILIA CASSELLA, of Florence. 6s. cloth.
C. H. Law, late Souter and Law, 131, Fleet-street.

CHOLERA: How to Treat in all its Stages.—Non-contagion, Premonitory Symptoms, Fevers, Hoax, Removal of Patients, Causes, Food, Treatment, Advice of the Government, &c. Containing directions by a Medical Gentleman who practised in one of the most affected Metropolitan districts in 1832.
J. Cleave, Shoe-lane, one door from Fleet-street.
One Penny; post free, Twopence. An allowance made to Clergymen, Manufacturers, Boards of Health, &c., upon taking a quantity for gratuitous distribution.

RICHARD A. C. LOADER, 24, Pavement, Finsbury, London, GENERAL CABINET and UPHOLSTERY WAREHOUSE. — Stout mahogany chairs in hair seating, French mahogany, 12s.; very superior ditto with loose seats of fine Spanish French polished, 13s. 6d.; solid rosewood drawing-room chairs in rich damask, 13s. 6d.; solid rosewood cabriolet couches en suite, 26s. Attention is particularly called to his stock of fancy goods, work tables, &c., which can be had at almost any price at his warehouse, 24, PAVEMENT, FINSBURY.

MR. and MRS. DOBSON feel grateful to their Patrons, the Subscribers to the LADY'S NEWSPAPER, whom they beg to thank for the many favours received from different and distant parts of the country. They desire to invite further attention to the two following advertisements, to which may be added:—Ladies' Crinoline open-fronted FULL SKIRTS, one yard long, 5s. 6d. each. The very best Paris wove STAYS, of the celebrated "Werley's" make, 18 inches, 12s. 6d. per pair, advancing 6d. per inch. A large assortment of trimmed Nightcaps, commanding the newest and most elegant shapes. Widows' Dress Caps, 1s., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., and the very best 1s. 9d. each. Neat Bonnet ditto, from 3s. to 6s. per dozen. Tariatian Dress Caps, very choice, 2s. 6d., 3s., and 3s. 6d. each.

OBSEVVE!—Four fashionable Morning Wrappers, fast colours, for Twenty-two Shillings, carriage free to any part of the United Kingdom; and all other goods sent carriage free, exceeding three pounds, to any place of direct communication, by JAMES DOBSON, Outfitter and Baby-linen Warehouseman, 127, HIGH-STREET, BOROUGH.

LADIES' Fashionable Morning Wrappers, 5s. 6d. each, colours guaranteed; White Sitting-up Dresses, 7s. 6d., 9s. 6d., &c.; Invalids' Flannel Gowns, with Cape, 9s. 6d. to 21s. each. JAMES DOBSON solicits attention to a large STOCK of BABY LINEN and OUTFITTING GOODS, of which catalogues will be forwarded upon receipt of one stamp. No. 1 describes articles for Infants, with prices specified, including both Scotch and French Robes, from Four Shillings to Ten Guineas each. 2, 3, consist of goods for Children. Observe! Long-cloth Drawers, neatly made, 6s. 6d. per dozen; together with a fashionable variety of Frocks, Pelisses, Mantles, Joan-of-Arc's Bonnets, Hoods, &c. 4, 5, comprise Under-clothing for Ladies and Gentlemen, of superior make.

Orders neatly and promptly executed by JAMES DOBSON, Outfitter, 127, Borough.
N.B. Ladies writing for Wrappers will please to give an idea of size: say whether black, white, or coloured.

GENTS and YOUTHS' SHIRTS!!

BOYS' LONG CLOTH, linen fronts, &c., 1s. 9d., 2s., and 2s. 3d. each.

YOUTHS' LONG CLOTH, linen fronts, &c., 2s., 2s. 3d., 2s. 6d., and upwards.

GENTS' LONG CLOTH, linen fronts, &c., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 5s. 9d. each.

DITTO, all linen, "guaranteed," 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and so on.

Warranted well made, and a perfectly easy fit.

BOYS' STOUT CALICO NIGHT SHIRTS, 1s. 2d., 1s. 4d., and 1s. 6d. each.

YOUTHS' DITTO, ditto, 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 8d., &c.

GENTS' DITTO, 2s., 2s. 6d., and upwards.

Also, UNDER-CLOTHING and OUTFITS of every description.

Catalogues will be sent on receipt of a postage stamp.

JAMES DOBSON, Professed Shirt Maker, 127, High-street, Borough.

N.B.—Ladies and Children's Under-Clothing of the most approved patterns, extremely cheap.

LADIES using Berlin Wool, Fleecy,

Floss, and Purse Silk, Knitting Cotton, Berlin Patterns, Canvas, &c., should make their purchases at BROWNSMITH'S old-established WHOLESALE and RETAIL BERLIN WOOL and WORSTED WAREHOUSE, 9, LISLE-STREET, LEICESTER-SQUARE, where they can select from a large and choice stock of all kinds of Wools of very superior quality and brightness of colours, at prices much lower than at the retail fancy shops. COTTON WOOL for Jewellers, &c.—Country orders punctually attended to.

CROCHET Polkas forwarded free by post

Upon receipt of Post-office orders for the respective amount. These now very fashionable and comfortable articles of dress are hand-crochet worked in a fancy stitch, with the best double Berlin wool; colours dark green, blue, claret, or black body. Borders, to imitate either sable, squirrel, or ermine, or made to order in any colour. No. 1, size for children from three to six years old, price 12s.; No. 2, size for children from seven to twelve years old, price 14s. 6d.; No. 3, ladies' size, price 17s. These amounts include postage. They form the most elegant and graceful garment ever invented; and, from the beautiful texture and elastic quality of the wool, set closely to the figure.

THE FLORENCE WINTER COLLAR forwarded free upon receipt of thirty postage stamps. Crochet-worked in shades of Berlin Wool and trimmed with Satin Ribbon, quite a novelty, and one of the prettiest and most elegant Collars ever seen. Any description of Knitted and Crochet Goods made to order.

Post-office orders to be made payable at the Borough Branch Post-office, to DRESSER ROGERS, wholesale manufacturer of knitted and crochet goods, 101, Borough, London.

SILKS for the Million.—Stagg and

MANTLE respectfully invite attention to their STOCK of BRITISH MANUFACTURES in SILKS, Muslins, Shawls, &c. Beautiful Fancy and Glacé Silks (Spitalfields), 1s. 9d. and 2s. 3d.; Rich Broché and Damask, 2s. 9d.; Muslin Dresses at 1s. 9d.; Barège ditto equally cheap; Long and Square Shawls in British Barège, perfectly novel; new and graceful patterns in glacé and watered Visites, and an unrivalled stock of ribands and fancy goods.—1, 2, and 3, Leicester-square

MOURNING.—Crapes, Paramatta Shawls,

Mantles, Millinery, &c.—Every article in WIDOWS' and FAMILY MOURNING, of the best make and quality, may now be had at 25 per cent. under their real value. Good patent crape and Paramatta, from 1s. 6d.; plain black and black and white muslins, at 2s. 11d. the dress, or 4yd. per yard, any length; wool barège, 4s. 10yd. the dress, or 6yd. per yard, any length; a rich black ducape silk dress for 18s. 6d.; widows' tariatian and muslin caps, from 1s. to 4s. 6d.; mantles, millinery, ribands, hosiery, &c., at the same ruinous prices.

Address, ROWLAND HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street.

ELEGANT Muslins.—Thousands of elegant

MUSLIN DRESSES are now offering at 2s. 11d. the dress, or any length cut at 4yd. the yard. They are British manufacture, as ordered by the Queen, newest patterns, fast colours, cannot be had elsewhere, and cost the manufacturer more than double. By sending 3s. worth of postage stamps, a dress in any of the fashionable colours, namely, chocolate, blue, pink, lilac, or black, with an assortment of patterns, will be forwarded. Beautiful-long cloth or shirting calico, 12 yards for 2s. 11d. Prime family Irish linen at 9d., and a rich black ducape silk dress for 18s. 6d.

Address to ROWLAND HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street.

AUTUMN Dresses.—Beautiful satin-

striped alpaca dresses, at 4s. 11d.; real French merinos, at 2s. 6d. the yard; rich-coloured glacé and black ducape silk dresses, at 21. 3s. 6d.; elegant tweed and French merino cloaks, at 17s. 6d.; mantles, shawls, and every article in general drapery at equally moderate prices; good Welsh flannel from 9d. the yard; fine long cloth or shirting calico, twelve yards for 2s. 11d.; and prime family Irish linen, at 8d. the yard. Patterns of all the above forwarded to any part of the kingdom on receipt of two postage stamps.

Address, ROWLAND HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street.

FRENCH MERINOS, at 1s. 11d.; double-width French cashmeres, in every shade of colour, at 1s. and 1s. 6d.; real French merino, black and coloured, at 1s. 11d. Ladies purchasing their Winter Dresses will find the largest and best-selected stock in London at HOOPER'S, 52, Oxford-street.

N.B. Many fresh cases will be opened in the morning.

SUMMER Millinery Selling Off!—Mrs.

BARNARD, Court Dressmaker and Milliner, 124, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, begs to announce she is now selling the remaining Stock of SUMMER BONNETS considerably under cost price; many of which are only just made, and in perfectly good condition. Also a variety of LACE and TULLE CAPS, remarkably cheap.

WEDDING Orders and India Outfits,

executed in the first style of Fashion at Mrs. NORTON'S Show Rooms, 72, Strand, where an extensive assortment of Ladies' Linen and Under Clothing, Dressing Gowns, and Robes à la Déjeuner, in Muslin, Print, Silk, and Printed Flannel, with a beautiful variety of Baby Linen and Children's Dresses, are kept ready made. Youths and Gentlemen's Shirts made in the neatest style. The Ladies' Registered Equestrian Shirt can only be obtained at Mrs. NORTON'S, 72, Strand, Adelphi.

MARRIAGE Orders executed in the first

style of FASHION at GRAHAM and CO.'S BELFAST LINEN ESTABLISHMENT, 206, Regent-street, where an extensive assortment of Ladies' ready-made Linen, plain and trimmed, with French Cambric and Valenciennes Lace; Muslin Slips, handsomely trimmed, Linen and Long Cloth Night-dresses of the newest patterns; Riding Habit-shirts, and gauntlet Gloves, adapted for equestrian use; Crocheting Petticoats, Full Fashioned White Cotton and Gauze Merino Waistcoats, Drawers, Union Dresses, and Hose; white Muslin, printed Cambric, in pink, blue, coloured Cashmere and Welsh Flannel; Morning Dresses in great variety; New and Improved Patterns in Gentlemen's Shirts, with French Cambric Frills, and embroidered Fronts for evening dress. Youths' Shirts in every size and quality, are now on sale.

Graham and Co., 206, Regent-street.

ANNUAL Sale of Pianofortes.—The Opera

Season having closed, RUDD and CO. have commenced their usual SALE of 64 and 64 COTTAGE and PICCOLOS, returned from Hire. The above instruments have the metallic plate, patent action, repetition touch, and all the modern improvements; and, having been twelve months in use, are much better calculated for the country than new instruments. The prices vary from £12 to £20, being sold at from 25 to 35 guineas when new.

Superior COTTAGE and PICCOLOS for HIRE, from 12s. per month; a reduction made when taken by the year.

PIANOFORTE REPAIRS.—During the last ten years upwards of 2500 Pianofortes have been repaired by RUDD and CO., at the following terms, viz.:—The instrument French polished, the hammers re-covered, keys rendered perfectly white, new silk curtain, and the instrument well tuned, regulated, &c., all included for Two Guineas. For this trifling sum an instrument after six years' use will have the same tone and appearance as when first purchased. Instruments lent during the time, free. Families residing in the country attended on the same terms. A proportion of the travelling expenses being charged extra.

RUDD and CO., PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS, 35, TAVISTOCK-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.
Hours of business Ten till Six.

TO LADIES.

STAYS—CORSETS—STAYS.

G. ROBERTS

Politely informs Ladies that he is selling, at his unrivalled Stay Warehouses, PARIS WOVE CORSETS at 7s. 6d., nineteen inches in the waist, rising 6d. an inch; also, the Original Genuine Article, of which G. ROBERTS is the only importer in London. The luxury and comfort derived from these Corsets are testified by the first Ladies—the finest figures—of the highest Court in the world; namely, the Ladies of the English Aristocracy; price 13s. 6d. for eighteen inches, rising 1s. an inch. Good French Coutil Stays, long waists, of superior shapes, at 4s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d.—a challenge to the world. An endless variety of Crinoline Cloth; also, Bustles and Petticoats.—N.B. Ladies should be careful in the selection of their Paris Wove Corsets, as a great many damaged ones were detained and sold at the last Custom-house sale "as perfect." G. R., having purchased a quantity of them, is selling them at 5s. per pair!

Address—183, Oxford-street, and 4, Lowndes-terrace, Knightsbridge, London.

REGIMENTALS and Left-off Clothes.—

Cash given for GENTLEMEN'S Wearing Apparel, REGIMENTALS, &c.—Officers in her Majesty's and the Hon. East India Company's Service, Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery, Gentlemen having any quantity of Regimentals or plain Apparel to dispose of, will find an immediate Purchaser with prompt cash. Ladies' Apparel of every description purchased. New clothes, if required, made in exchange. Distance from town of no importance.—S. PEARSON, 2, Lamb's Conduit-street. Books also purchased. Parcels from the country received, and remittance made by post-office order.

HOUSEHOLD Linens for Sale, Monday

and following days.—J. TUCKEY and CO., 47, Duke-street, Manchester-square, London, beg to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, in town and country, that the Third and Last Lots of the Stock of John and Daniel Mullins, linen manufacturers, near Wellbrook, Ireland, retired from business, which they purchased in April last, in the unbleached state, at a discount of 4½ per cent. off the manufacturing prices, and for the pure grass-bleaching of which, without any chemical process, they contracted with a firm of the highest respectability in Ireland, has now been got up to their satisfaction, and conveyed to their premises, where they will offer it for sale.

J. T. and Co. would submit that the above lot consists of Irish linens, sheetings, damask table linen, huckabacks, glass cloths, cambric handkerchiefs, lawns, diapers, &c., of a very superior description only; and, having been purchased and got up under very advantageous circumstances, purchasers can supply themselves with the best goods at lower prices than that generally paid for the commonest articles, particularly in dinner and rout tablecloths, measuring 4, 5, 6, to 10 yards long, by 2½ and 3 yards wide, of the finest quality of double satin damask and the most exquisite patterns, with napkins and slips to match.

A few of the articles and prices are quoted for the convenience of families in the country:—

IRISH LINENS, HUCKABACKS, AND SHEETINGS.

117 pieces yard-wide and seven-eighths Irish linen, pure flax and undressed, 26 yards for 17s. 6d., 20s., 25s. 6d., to 30s. per piece.

280 pieces curiously fine and stout ditto, 33s. 6d., 40s., to 45s. per piece of 27 yards: the finest of which is worth 3s. 6d. per yard.

94 pieces stout linen sheeting, full widths, without seam, suitable for servants' beds, 5s. 6d., 6s. 9d., to 8s. 9d. per pair.

4 bales, or 84 pieces, very fine and stout Irish sheeting, 3, 3½, to 4 yards wide, the real value 4s. 6d. to 10s. per yard, will be sold at 2s. 6d., 3s. 4d., 4s. 6d., to 5s. 9d. per yard.

183 pieces Irish huckaback towelling, pure flax, 4s. 6d., 6s. 6d., to 9s. 6d. per dozen yards.

DAMASK TABLE LINEN AND CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

370 damask table cloths, 2 to 2½ yards long, splendid patterns, to be sold at 3s. 11d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 9d., to 8s. 6d. each.

200 ditto ditto for servants, 1s. and 1s. 6d. each.

425 magnificent double satin damask dinner and rout tablecloths, 3, 4, 5, 6, to 10 yards long, and 2½ to 4 yards wide, 20s., 28s. 6d., 39s. 6d., to 55s., many of which are worth five guineas.

300 handsome damask tablecloths, with centres, 3 yards long, 7s. 9d. to 12s. 6d. each; 6 yards long, 15s. to 25s. 6d. each.

205 dozen breakfast and dinner napkins, 4s., 6s. 6d., to 8s. 9d. per dozen; and 96 dozen satin damask dinner ditto, yard square, 12s. 6d. to 26s. per dozen; those at 26s. are equal to foreign damask at three guineas.

25 pieces damask slips or layovers, 1s., 1s. 6d., to 2s. 6d. per yard.

250 dozen Irish cambric handkerchiefs, equal to French, 6s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 12s. 9d. per dozen, those at 1s. 9d. being as fine as French at 30s.

170 dozen gentlemen's cambric handkerchiefs, 9s. 6d. to 21s. 6d. per dozen.

300 dozen common lawn handkerchiefs, all at 2s. 9d. per dozen.

SOILED LINENS.

About £1800 worth of linens, soiled, will be offered for sale at half-price, being the remaining portion of the first two lots of the stock purchased in April, consisting of pieces and cut lengths of Irish linens and sheetings, tablecloths, napkins, &c. From this lot some extraordinary bargains may be selected.

J. T. and Co. will also offer for sale 2500 pieces of undressed long cloths, which have been sold to them at a discount of 30 per cent., and are laid out to be sold at the following prices, per piece of 24 yards:—500 pieces, 4s. 9d. each; 50 pieces, yard wide, 5s. 10d. each; 1500 pieces stout and fine sheeting, 8s. 11d. to 10s. 9d. each; the greater part of the latter worth 9d. per yard.

P.S. A large stock of blankets, quilts, counterpanes, and furniture chintzes, very cheap.

Patterns sent per post, or goods forwarded for comparison or approbation, carriage free.

Address, J. TUCKEY and CO., 47, Duke-street, Manchester-square, London.—Established 1794.

THE Toilet of Beauty furnishes innumerable

proofs of the high estimation in which GOWLAND'S LOTION is held by the most distinguished possessors of brilliant complexions. This elegant preparation comprehends the preservation of the complexion, both from the effects of cutaneous malady and the operation of variable temperature, by refreshing its delicacy and sustaining the brightest tints with which beauty is adorned.—"ROBERT SHAW, London," is in white letters on the Government Stamp of the genuine Prices, 2s. 9d. and 5s. 6d.; quarts, 8s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

WRAY'S Tonic Mixture for Nervous

Complaints, Physical Debility, &c.—Particularly adapted for FEMALES of a nervous temperament or weak constitution.—Persons suffering under prostration of strength or physical incapacity, the result of disease or a long residence in tropical climates, will find WRAY'S TONIC MIXTURE the medicine best calculated for strengthening the corporeal frame; freeing it from all impurity, giving a stamina to the whole nervous system and a healthy and invigorating tone to the generative organs, when impaired by disease or other causes.

Prepared only by M. O. Wray; and sold, wholesale and retail, by Messrs. Wray and Co., at 453, New Oxford-street (removed from 118, Holborn-hill); and sold, in bottles, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 22s. each.

BILE! BILE! BILE!

TO Lovers of the Luxuries of the Table.—

TRY WORBOYS' VEGETABLE PILLS.—These fine Herbal Pills are extensively patronized, being devoid of all mercury and other mineral preparations, and may be taken with perfect safety.

To persons leading a sedentary life they are invaluable, as by their timely use are prevented or removed many unpleasant consequences arising from confinement, such as piles, habitual costiveness, indigestion, flatulency, pains in the back and loins, headache, giddiness, drowsiness, impaired vision, loss of memory, general debility, &c.

In all FEMALE COMPLAINTS they are of essential service, removing heartburn, yellowness of the skin, pimples, flatulency of the stomach, pains in the loins, sick headache, nervous irritability, and hysterical affections, assisting nature to perform her elaborate functions.

Persons enclosing thirteen postage stamps to the proprietor will receive a box by return of post.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 4s. 6d. each, by W. S. Worboys, Chemist, Golden Key, 76, Charlotte-terrace, New-cut, Lambeth (nearly opposite the Victoria Theatre).

Wholesale agents, Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; also by Mr. G. Eade, 39, Goswell-street, London; Mr. G. Harper, Bank-plain, Norwich; Mr. R. Wilkinson, Northwells-street, Hartlepool; Mr. J. Cotman, Old Town, Croydon; Mr. C. Wigzell, grocer, Epsom.

STEEL Chatelaines.—"Young hearts

throbbed against it, making the lights flash from its polished facets at every pulsation; or, at times, the breath of low soft words, whispered over it, and full of meaning, dulled its lustre. Elsewhere, too, the language, instead of coming from withered lips, was spoken by youthful floating eyes."—Albert Smith. The greatest variety of this fashionable article to be had at the original maker's, DURHAM, Cutler, by special appointment, to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, 456, Oxford-street, near Bedford Chapel. Any pattern made to order. Cutlery of every description.

CARPETS.—Splendid Designs in Tapestry,

4s. and 4s. 3d.; best Brussels, 3s. 6d. per yard; and well-seasoned Floor cloth at 2s. 6d. per yard.—LUCK, KENT, and CUMMING have REMOVED their ESTABLISHMENTS from Carpenters'-hall, London-wall, and Hatton-garden, to 4, Regent-street (opposite Howell and James's), where they trust the patronage they have so long enjoyed will be continued.

They are disposing of several thousand yards at the above low prices, and every other description of Carpeting equally reasonable. Turkey Carpets, Damasks, Chintzes, &c.

IMPORTANT to Ladies and Gentlemen.—

A. BOURA, French Dyer and Scourer (de Paris), 31, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, London, the original importer and improver of the process for Cleaning, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in General, that he has imported and improved a new process, by Steam, by which he cleans, to look almost equal to new, Silk, Satin, Poplin, Merino, Mousseline de Laine, and Châlis Dresses, without unpicking. Every description of Silk, Waistcoat, Trousers, Coat, Cravat, Gloves, Parasol, Shawl, Merino, Cachemire, Embroidery, Blonde, Gauze, Crape, Velvet, Curtain Furniture, Carpet, &c., cleaned and dyed, far surpassing anything of the kind yet offered to the public.—N.B. By his new Steam Process, the only one of that description in London, Merinos dyed fast colour, without shrinking, to look equal to new. Shawl ground, or centre, also dyed black, without injuring the Border. Spots of Grease, Oil, Wax, &c., taken out of any article of Silk, Satin, Poplin, Velvet, and every other material, without cleaning the whole.

ELASTIC Boots.—The Queen's Boots.—

J. SPARKES HALL informs Ladies and Gentlemen that he has brought his ELASTIC BOOT to the highest state of perfection; and having recently effected several important improvements in that excellent article, which have rendered it the easiest, best fitting, and most elegant boot ever offered, he has manufactured for the present season a stock of more than 2000 pairs. He begs to announce that this assortment comprises single soles, double soles, treble soles, and cork soles, all made on an entirely new principle, and warranted to be of the most durable as well as the most beautiful workmanship. The shape and form are peculiarly his own, and from the extensive patronage he is honoured with, he believes the only true form that has ever been adopted to secure both ease and neatness. Every article is, in respect of material, workmanship, fit, and style, the best; and all workmen and workwomen at this establishment have good wages and regular employment throughout the year. A printed circular, with full particulars of the prices of the following articles, with instructions for taking measure in the readiest manner, will be forwarded with great pleasure free to any part of the world. Elastic boots, elastic clogs, and goshes for ladies, gentlemen, and children, without straps or fastenings, elastic shoes, elastic ankle bands, elastic beaver soles, and elastic gaiters.—J. Sparkes Hall, Maker to her Majesty the Queen and the Queen of the Belgians, 303, Regent-street, opposite the Polytechnic Institution.

DR. LOCOCK'S Lotion for the Hair.—This

highly-esteemed emollient Lotion, prepared from a recipe of the eminent physician whose name it bears, has proved most beneficial in restoring the hair, and when used daily, with the ordinary hair-brush, communicates a peculiar softness and brilliancy to the hair, and is alike favourable to its growth and permanency.

The continued use of this Lotion is generally sufficient for every purpose; but where the hair, from constitutional harshness, requires the occasional application of something more emollient, the MARROW POMADE, prepared by LEA and PERRINS, will be found to possess all those bland and nutritive qualities so peculiar to preparations of marrow, and which combine to render it the most suitable and agreeable Pomade for Nursery use.

Sold wholesale by the Proprietors, 6, Vere-street, Oxford street; Sanger, Oxford-street; Barclay and Sons; Sutton and Co.; Edwards; Atkinsons; Prout, &c. &c.; and retail by the principal Chemists and Perfumers.

COCKLE'S Compound Antibilious and

FAMILY APERIENT PILLS.

"Of birth divine, in lap of ages nursed,

The healing art, auspicious, ranks the first;

Handmaid benign! in affliction's hour,

To calm the body's pangs, and renovate its power."

The science of medicine yields to none in the ennobling object of its contemplation, namely, the relief of suffering humanity; for what boon is more worthy of praise than that which medicine confers in assuaging the anguish which racks the frame, and restoring once again to society and its enjoyments the sufferers who, perchance, had imagined they were never more to return? It is then the powers of art are most regarded with a genuine admiration—a true gratefulness—and it is then her claims receive the fullest vindication.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

BILIOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DIXON'S Antibilious Pills.—No Medicine

ever offered to the public has met with such general approval as DIXON'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. For the last FIFTY YEARS they have been considered a safe and effectual remedy for complaints arising from affections of the Liver and Stomach, viz., Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Flatulency, Spasms, Costiveness, and the disorders caused from the want of a proper secretion of bile. They are well calculated for those persons and elderly people who are obliged constantly to take some medicine in order to assist the action of the bowels, as they contain no drastic ingredients, and their repeated use does not lessen relieving Headache, and all disagreeable symptoms which arise from too much wine, or any excess of the table. As a medicine in warm climates, where bilious complaints are so frequent and alarming, they are an invaluable remedy, and strongly recommended to persons who travel, as they retain their efficacy for some years. The proprietors of this excellent preparation, in consequence of repeated applications, have been induced to offer a ONE-SHILLING BOX, which is sold wholesale and retail, with the former sizes, at their new Establishment, 24, Conduit-street, Regent-street (none are genuine which have not George Dixon engraved on the Government Stamp, sealed with his arms); and whole-sale by Messrs. Butler and Harding, Cheapside; Barclay and Sons, and Co., Bush-lane, Cannon-street; St. Paul's Churchyard; Drew Willoughby and Co., Bishopsgate-street; Dietrichstein and Hannay, Oxford-street; in Dublin by Messrs. Butler and Co., Sackville-street; in Edinburgh by Messrs. Raines and Co.; and retail by all dealers in patent Medicines.

ONE Shilling the Lot!—Lavenne's Pa-

péterie d'Aux.—A lot of cream-laid Note Paper, and Adhesive Envelopes to match, both stamped with any initials (either one, two, or three), the whole in a paper case, for 1s. Packets ready for sale, stamped with one letter in colour. Initials, Coronets, Crest Devices, Arms, stamped without charge on any note paper (French or English). Envelopes, Wafers, &c. Fancy Note Paper in great variety. 100 best Cards printed, and a Name-plate beautifully engraved, for 4s. LAVENNE (de Paris), 88, Regent's-quadrant, corner of Vine-street.

GREAT Attraction.—Nearly £6000 Given

away to the Purchasers of NORMAN and CO'S REGISTERED DESIGNS, in Sums varying from £5000 to £50 each.

The Proprietors of the above take this opportunity of thanking their friends and the public in general for the very liberal patronage already bestowed upon them, and beg to inform them that, in accordance with the numerous applications, the 5s. and 2s. 6d. Designs are now on sale, and the numbers rapidly filling. Designs drawn for every evening at 6 o'clock.

To be had at the Depot, 29, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square, price £5, £2, 10s., 20s., 10s., 5s., and 2s. 6d.; or sent, by return of post, to any part of the kingdom on receipt of a Post-office order, on the Charing-cross office, payable to Norman and Co.

Town and country Agents wanted.

LADIES' Sweeps for the Great Doncaster

St. Leger.—Mrs. GORE begs to acquaint Ladies and the Public generally that she has opened SWEEPS for the GREAT ST. LEGER, on a new and improved plan, viz.:

Subs.	1st Horse.	2nd Horse.	3rd Horse.	Among other horses
1000 at £1. 1s.	500gs.	£200	£100	£100
1000 at 10s.	£250	£50	£25	£25
1000 at 5s.	£125	£25	£12	£12

Printed tickets, with the names of the trainers and their respective lots for the St. Leger, will be allotted. Should any of the horses change trainers between the interval of the allotment and the race, the party holding the ticket with the name of the country strictly attended to, as the books will be under the superintendence of Mrs. Gore. As it is desirable the allotment should take place at least one week previous to the race, early applications for shares will oblige. Money paid stamped envelope to be enclosed. Post-office orders made payable at the Strand, to Emily Gore, 24, Salisbury-street, Strand, London.

THE National Sweep and Betting Company.

OFFICES, 12, HAYMARKET, LONDON.

The following DONCASTER ST. LEGER Sweeps are at present open:—

Subs.	1st Horse.	2nd Horse.	3rd Horse.	Starters.	Non-star.
131 at £10	£900	£200	£100	£110	£55
131 at 5	450	100	50	22	11
13 at 2	180	40	20	10	5
131 at 1	90	20	10	5	2

MONSTER SWEEPS.

Subs.	1st Horse.	2nd Horse.	3rd Horse.	Starters.	Non-star.
4000 at £3 0	£14,000	£2500	£1000	£1500	£1000
4000 at 1 0	2500	600	250	340	200
6000 at 0 10	2000	400	175	225	100
8000 at 0 5	1450	250	100	100	50

All further information may be obtained at the Office, and all Post-office Orders must be payable to the Secretary, at the Post-office, Charing-cross.

P.S. Prospectuses obtained gratis at the Office, or forwarded on receipt of a postage stamp. Five per cent. will be deducted from each prize for expenses, and the money paid immediately after the event.

RACING Subscription Office, 301, Strand.

NOTICE.—The Managers beg to state that the Half-Crown Subscription List for the Great St. Leger is full, and that the other Lists are rapidly filling and will close in a few days.

JOSEPH DARCY, Secretary.

RACING Subscription Office, 301, Strand,

opposite "Bell's Life."—This establishment has been formed for the better security of parties who may wish to invest their money in the great racing events of the country. It will be under the direction of competent managers, and strengthened by all monies will be lodged in question of Trustees, in whose joint names all monies will be deposited. The awards will take place in public, and every subscriber will be admitted on producing his number. 10 gentlemen of the press free admission will be given. The advantages arising from this mode of subscription will be obvious, as it will ensure beyond a doubt the security which similar undertakings have failed to do. The money will be so placed as to secure to the holders of the horses the sums as under. Five per cent. Commission on complete Subscriptions will be deducted from the holders of the Winning Horses.

In all cases in which the Subscriptions are not filled, the money will be returned without any deductions for expenses or otherwise.

GREAT ST. LEGER.

Subs.	1st Horse.	2nd Horse.	3rd Horse.	Starters.	Non-st.
4,000 at £10	£20,000	£10,000	£5,000	£3,000	£3,000
12,000 at £5	30,000	15,000	7,500	1,500	1,000
20,000 at £1	10,000	5,000	2,500	500	300
20,000 at 10s.	5,000	2,500	1,250	250	150
20,000 at 5s.	2,500	1,250	625	125	75
20,000 at 2s. 6d.	1,250	625	312	62	37

CESAREWITCH.

Subs.	1st Horse.	2nd Horse.	3rd Horse.	Starters.	Non-st.
4,000 at £5	£20,000	£10,000	£5,000	£3,000	£3,000
4,000 at £1	2,000	1,000	500	300	150
10,000 at 10s.	2,500	1,250	625	125	75
10,000 at 5s.	1,250	625	312	62	37
10,000 at 2s. 6d.	625	312	156	31	18

A Subscription is also open for the Cambridgeshire, same as above.

Stakes paid as placed by the judge. Post-office orders made payable to Joseph Darcy, at the Strand Post-office. Provincial Agents required.

The Great Ebor Handicap was distributed on Friday, the 18th ult.

Lists of the numbers to be had at the Office.

The Managers beg to state that, in consequence of having received a very great number of applications for the Ebor Handicap on the day it was distributed, they feel called upon to request Subscribers to apply immediately for the Great St. Leger, as it is rapidly filling, and will shortly be closed.

GREAT EBOR HANDICAP.—The successful subscribers to the above are entitled to the following sums, which will be paid on application at the office, 301, Strand. Country subscribers should, if possible, furnish the Secretary with the name of a banker through whom the money may be transmitted.

Meaux.	These Two Sums divided between Ellerdale and Sylvan, being a Dead Heat.	Twelve Starters, each,	Twenty Non-Starters, each,
£1 subscription	£2000	£250	£100
10s. "	2500	33 6 8	15 0 0
5s. "	1250	16 13 4	7 10 0
2s. 6d. "	625	8 6 8	3 15 0

JOSEPH DARCY, Secretary.



commencement of the rainy season. It had only sixteen days assigned to it in the Alban Calendar: those were increased to thirty by Romulus, to thirty-one by Julius Cæsar, but Augustus reduced it to its present number. The ancient Saxons called it Berst Monath, or barley month.

FESTIVALS.

1. St. Giles's Day.—St. Giles was a native of Greece, and became abbot of Nismes in 715. He literally obeyed the scriptural injunction by selling his patrimony for the benefit of the poor, and on one occasion gave his coat to a sick mendicant, who was cured miraculously by putting it on. St. Giles has thus become the patron saint of beggars and cripples. St. Giles's Church, Cripplegate, London, and the High Church in Edinburgh, are dedicated to him; and he is the patron saint of the Scottish capital, as far as it can be said to have one.

8. The Nativity of the Blessed Virgin.—A grand festival of the Romish Church, and still retained in the Church of England Calendar. This festival has been held in honour of the Virgin, with masses, homilies, collects, processions, and other ceremonies, for upwards of a thousand years. According to the Catholic writers, a religious contemplative, every year upon the 8th of September, heard most sweet music in heaven, with great rejoicings of angels. Once he asked one of them the cause, and was told that upon that day was celebrated in heaven the nativity of the mother of God. The birthday of the Virgin being thus miraculously communicated to mankind, Pope Servius instituted a festival to hold it in honour.

14. Holy Cross, or Holy Rood Day, the day of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross.—A festival of the Romish Church, still retained in the Church of England Calendar. It celebrates the miraculous appearance of a cross in the heavens to the Emperor Constantine. The Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after Holyrood Day are Ember Days, and the week in which they occur consequently an Ember week.

21. St. Matthew.—One of the four Evangelists. St. Matthew wrote his gospel to satisfy the converts of Palestine; St. Mark for the faithful at Rome; St. Luke to oppose false histories; and St. John at the request of the bishops of Asia.

26. St. Cyprian.—First a conjuror, next a martyr, and now a Roman saint.

29. Michaelmas Day.—A grand festival of the Romish and English Churches, established 487, in honour of St. Michael and all the holy angels. St. Michael is singled out for peculiar mention as being the chief of angels or archangels. It is an ancient and extensively prevalent custom (says the excellent "Post Magazine Almanac," from which we derive these observations on the month) to have a goose for dinner on Michaelmas Day, and curious and recondite origins have been assigned to the custom; but it seems to have arisen simply from the goose being at its best immediately after it has had the range of the reaped harvest fields. The theological character of Michael is obscure. Suffice it here to quote the remark of Wheatley, in his exposition of the Book of Common Prayer, "that the feast of St. Michael and all angels is observed that the people might know what benefits are derived from the ministry of angels."

30. St. Jerome.—A learned Romish priest who died this day, 402.

RURAL AFFAIRS AND GARDENING.

The Farm.—The farmer's year may be said to be complete; but his work is never ended; no sooner is one harvest finished than he must prepare his ground for another. Plough your fallows for the last time. The end of this month is the period when the cultivator's main crops of wheat must begin to be sown. Plough your beans, peas, and clover lays, or stubble, for this crop; dress the heavy soils with lime; from fifty to eighty bushels per acre may be used. Look now to your seed wheat. Sow your first crop of winter tares early in the month. Look well to your live stock; wean the early foals. Keep your sheep out of young clover. Attend to the swine. After they have been in the stubbles send them into the woods. Plough your winter fallows. Keep the hoe at work in the late turnip fields. Look to and clean your poultry-houses—feed your geese—and remember that Michaelmas is now close at hand.

Kitchen Garden.—The winter spinach should now be carefully hoed; pull up your onions the moment the tops appear to be dying, otherwise the bulbs will be injured by the shooting out of fresh roots; prick out cabbage plants, plant brocoli and winter greens, earth up celery, sow cauliflowers and early purple brocoli for frames; make mushroom beds. Take up potatoes for storing.

Fruit Garden.—You may now plant all sorts of hardy fruit trees. Protect fig trees. Shield late grapes by a matting. Dig and ridge up where trees are pruned. Nail fruit trees; great care is now necessary to protect the ripe fruit from ants and birds. Now is the proper time to transplant strawberries, if the weather is at all moist.

Flower Garden.—Transplant in any moist or showery weather the perennial and biennial seedlings. Propagate fibrous-rooted plants. Transplant peonies, flag iris, monk's hood, fraxinella, and such like plants to part their roots, and remove each root to its destined position. Transplant evergreens. Plant hyacinth and tulip roots for early spring bloom, plant box by slips or roots. Mow grass lawn and walks, clear away flower stems, and trim flowering plants.

Birds.—Broods of young goldfinches appear, linnets congregate and rooks are very noisy as they return home at sunset, the little fly-catcher disappears, and the owl hoots.

Game.—Grouse shooting commences on the 12th of August, partridge shooting on the 1st of September, and pheasant shooting on the 1st of October. Part-ridges begin to pair off about the end of February or the beginning of March. The hen usually lays from fifteen to twenty eggs; which are generally hatched about the end of June. Partridge shooting begins by act of Parliament on the 1st of September, and terminates on the 1st of February. The law is that every person who shall use any dog, gun, or other engine for the killing of game shall take out a certificate, at a charge of £3. 13s. 6d., and for every servant so employed £1. 5s. Persons not paying the duty of £3. 13s. 6d. cannot sell or deal in game.

LUNATIONS AND PHASES.

	5d.	8h.	43m.	afternoon.
First quarter	13	6	18	morning.
Full moon	19	9	58	afternoon.
Last quarter	27	9	35	morning.
New moon				

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

SEPTEMBER.—In the Latin and Roman Calendar this was the seventh month; and hence its name for Septem, seven. Imber, a shower of rain, this being the

PARIS AND THE PARISIANS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE grand theme of the day is the escape of Louis Blanc and Caussidière. Most people are very glad of it—for, whatever mistakes they may have made, yet it is contested they wrought them chiefly as *rulers* of the hour, and are, therefore, irresponsible. For my part, much as I condemn the theorist, and despise the Police Minister, yet it does appear that political enmity, rather than a love of justice, is the motive of those who hunt them to the death. In Old England they "may be happy yet!"

Cavaignac is veritably terrified at the growing desire in all classes, excepting the "*rouge*," for a return to monarchical Government. He will oppose it with all his soul, but it *must* come. People are quite tired of the nonsense of republicanism, which even infects, *pro tem.*, such fine wits as those of George Sand; for did she not utter the following balderdash as respects the Fete of Fraternity at Paris?—

"Uprose the whole people. Those who had a coat and a gun equipped themselves in haste, laughing, singing, for the French people is never more gay than when it is most sensible. All those who had but a blouse and a gun took their gun and a blouse; and those who had no gun recalled to their memory the profoundly philosophical line of Marlborough—

'And the other carried nothing!'

which means that a Frenchman can march even with empty hands and empty stomach. Wherever he goes, his hands and arms are ready for anything, for overturning a mountain or a throne, his heart throbbing, his voice sounding from pole to pole, and his power of logic always finding an unexpected solution to all the problems of philosophy." (!!!)

The following, by one of our sterling English writers, is much more to the purpose—and is just now causing much amusement here:—

"It was the shoemaker Chenu, a hero of the Risquons-tout expedition against Belgium, that improvised the Provisional Government, composed of the leading elements, all conflicting as they were. And no sooner was it formed than it set to work to destroy itself by internal antagonism. The Red Republic was contested in the councils; Ledru Rollin against the large-voiced Arago, Lamartine splendidly generalizing, and Louis Blanc compromising the dispute by substituting a red riband for a red flag. For in that stirring time more than one transitory institution rested on a basis of eloquent haberdashery. The 'shindies' in the Supreme Council emulated that recorded by the ingenuous M. Chenu at the Prefecture of Police, where Caussidière accused a fellow-patriot of treachery, politely invited him to commit suicide, and, with an excess of considerate attention, tendered the loan of a 'four-barrelled pistol' for the purpose. M. de la Hodde was rude enough to refuse the obliging invitation, and nearly enjoyed the honour of murder—perhaps did so."

Ledru Rollin's speech was a very good one in relation to the intended prosecutions—and very true as to the probable result; but it is a gratuitous hypocrisy on his part to call the *Red Republic* a phantom. It has more muscle, in truth, than the one which now exists. How stands the account with the latter? Ten thousand men in dungeons, hunger stalking amongst the maddened multitude, despair below, sorrow above, mistrust everywhere—liberty chained up, glory absent—poetry, the arts, learning, extinct—an Assembly which decimates itself, and a *bourgeoisie* suffering and enraged! Here's a picture—and one by no means overdrawn.

The gay world still languishes, though I had hoped better things. It is expected that London will become the Paris of the world. The good folks here, even those who were once leagued against Louis Philippe, not only wish him back again, but would treat the Republicans of the day as the Cordeliers of Metz treated those who had got them into trouble. The following is the story: your fair readers will easily apply it. The Marshal de Vielleville, who held Metz for the French King in 1550, discovered a plot laid by the Queen of Hungary for the betrayal of the place to the imperial troops under the Count de Mesgue. The superior of the Cordeliers' Convent, with the assistance of twenty monks and thirty soldiers, entering the town, the latter in the habit of his order, undertook to fire a hundred and twenty houses, in different quarters; and, whilst the inhabitants and garrison were employed in extinguishing the flames, to take possession of a bastion on the St. Yffroy side, where the wall, being low, might easily be scaled by the Count de Mesgue's storming party. The conspiracy was rendered abortive by the Marshal's vigilance, and the superior and his twenty monks were condemned to death. One Wednesday, in the afternoon, the provost announced to them that at the same time next day not one of them would be left alive; and, releasing each from his separate cell, left them pellmell together, with a recommendation to unburden their consciences by confessing their sins one to another. But instead of this, when the provost had retired, they began to rail against the superior and four of the elder monks, at whose instigation they had joined in the plot, and each of whom was to be rewarded with an abbey. After upbraiding them with their wicked ambition to become bishops and abbots, by which they were lost and ruined, to the great scandal of their order and profession, they got from

high words to heavy blows, and the sixteen beat the superior and his four elders until the first died, and the others were maltreated to that degree that they had to be carried to execution in a cart!

Yours à jamais, B.

Paris, Hôtel des ***., Wednesday.

P.S. Among the latest arrivals of news we learn that King Otho has been thrown from his horse near Athens; and that the only thing which interests the Spaniards just at this time is the *tameness of their bulls*, who seem to have made up their minds not to fight.

THE COURT.

On SATURDAY, being the birthday of his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, a fete took place in the grounds at Osborne. Tippoo Saib's tent and several large marquees were erected upon the lawn opposite to the principal entrance, and most of the residents in the neighbourhood, as well as some of the principal visitors at Cowes and Ryde, were invited. The day was very unfavourable, a thick mist, accompanied with constant showers, confining the company to the interior of the tents, and altogether precluding visits to the gardens or grounds, and preventing any out-of-door amusements. The guests began to arrive at about half-past two, and at a little after three o'clock her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, and Princess Helena, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Serene Highness the Princess Hohenlohe, the Princesses Eliza, Adelaide, and Feodore, and Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, and attended by her Grace the Duchess of Norfolk and other ladies and gentlemen of the royal household, entered the marquee for dancing, the bands of the Royal Marines, 77th and 91st Regiments, which were upon this occasion formed into one band, playing "God save the Queen." Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess Mary of Cambridge, and his Serene Highness the Prince of Hesse, met the royal party in the tent, and dancing shortly after commenced. Her Majesty, in the course of the afternoon, danced with his Serene Highness the Prince of Hesse and the Earl of Wilton. The three bands performed during the day several pieces of music in a very superior style, and glees were occasionally sung by a party of sailors from the royal yacht. A magnificent déjeuner was laid out in Tippoo Saib's tent. About six o'clock a country dance was formed, in which her Majesty danced with his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the royal children and most of those of the nobility and gentry present joining in the dance, and shortly after its termination her Majesty and the Royal party retired at a little before seven o'clock. The following had the honour of receiving invitations:—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, his Serene Highness the Prince of Hesse, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, the Marquis of Anglesey and Lady Adelaide Paget, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury and Lord Charles Bruce, the Marquis Conyngham and Lady Jane Conyngham, the Marquis and Marchioness of Blandford, the Marquis of Granby, the Earl and Countess of Wilton and children (four), the Earl and Countess of Glengall, the Earl and Countess of Sandwich, the Earl of Cardigan, the Earl of Uxbridge, Lord and Lady Alan Churchill, Lord and Lady George Lennox and the Misses Lennox, Lady Emily Pennefather, Viscount and Viscountess Newport, Lord and Lady Somerville, Viscount and Viscountess Seaham, Lord Churchill, Lord and Lady F. Fitzclarence and Miss Fitzclarence, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Lord and Lady Downes and Miss Fleming, Lord and Lady Crofton and children (five), Lady Harriet Paget and the Misses Paget, Major Paget, Captain Paget, Lord and Lady Colville, the Earl of Lincoln, the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke and children (five), C. M. Talbot, Esq., Viscountess Dillon, the Hon. George and Mrs. Anson, the Hon. Mrs. Phipps and children (two), Admiral Sir C. Ogle, Admiral and Mrs. Prescott and the Misses Prescott, Captain the Hon. R. Dundas, Colonel and Mrs. B. Drummond, Captain Crispin, George Ward, Esq., Rev. T. and Mrs. Protheroe, Colonel and Lady Catherine Vernon Harcourt, the Hon. D. and Mrs. Pelham, Sir R. Simeon, Mr. and Mrs. A'Court Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Shedden, Mr. and Mrs. Stonestreet, Sir Augustus and Lady Clifford and Miss Clifford, Mr. White, Lieutenant Sinclair (42nd Highlanders), Major and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. and Lady F. Templemore and the Hon. Misses Chichester, Sir Hercules and Lady Pakenham and the Misses Pakenham, included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, and the Baroness de Speth.

Her Majesty and the Prince, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and younger members of the Royal Family, walked and rode on MONDAY morning in Osborne-park. His Excellency the Chevalier Bunsen and Prince Lowenstein arrived at Osborne this afternoon on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince. The royal dinner party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, and the Baroness de Speth.

On TUESDAY the Queen and his Royal Highness, accompanied by the Princess Hohenlohe and younger branches of the Royal Family, took their usual early walks and drives in the grounds of Osborne.

The Queen and his Royal Highness, and the younger members of the Royal Family, rode and walked in the grounds at Osborne on WEDNESDAY morning, accompanied by the Princess Hohenlohe, and the Princess Eliza and younger Princesses of her Serene Highness's family. The royal dinner party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Hohenlohe Langenburg and Princess Eliza, his Excellency the Chevalier Bunsen, Prince Lowenstein, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, and the Baroness de Speth.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by the Princess Mary, left their residence at Cowes, Isle of Wight, on MONDAY morning, for Kew.

The Prince Hohenlohe Langenburg arrived at Brussels, from England, last week. The Prince was met at the railroad station by Lieut.-Colonel Vanderburgh, and shortly after went to the palace, where he was received by the Royal Family. On Friday the Prince left Brussels on a tour.

The Count de Neuilly paid a visit to her Majesty the Queen Dowager on MONDAY at Bushy-house. The ex-King was unaccompanied by any member of his family. He arrived from Claremont in an open landau, and on passing through Hampton Court was saluted with every mark of respect by the numerous visitors and residents of the place. His ex-Majesty appeared in the enjoyment of good health.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, accompanied by the Princesses of Hohenlohe Schillingsfurst, left her residence, Bushy-house, Bushy-park, on WEDNESDAY morning, for Cowes, Isle of Wight, travelled to Gosport by the London and South-Western Railway, and crossed in the Fairy steam-yacht. The Queen's Dowager, after landing, proceeded to the Queen's marine residence, Osborne, accompanied by the Princesses of Hohenlohe Schillingsfurst, to pay a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Albert.

His Royal Highness Prince Leopold of Naples (Count of Syracuse), attended by Chevalier Colonna, has returned to town from an excursion in the Isle of Wight.

The Prince Louis Napoleon has left town for a few days for Ostend, on a visit to his uncle, the Prince Jerome Bonaparte.

The Duke of Wellington attended the early service on Sunday in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. Dr. Wesley officiated.

Viscount Hardinge arrived in town at the close of last week from Ireland. The gallant viscount had a protracted interview with the Duke of Wellington, and subsequently waited on Lord John Russell, at his lordship's official residence in Downing-street. The noble viscount afterwards left town for South-park, at Penshurst, to visit Lady Hardinge and family.

Lord and Lady Stanley have left town for Knowsley, the Earl of Derby's seat in Lancashire, for the season.

The Hon. R. H. and Lady Harriet Clive have left Oakley-park, near Ludlow, for Hewell Grange, Worcestershire, where they intend to entertain company during the autumn.

Viscountess Palmerston had a soirée on Saturday night last at her residence in Carlton-gardens. His Royal Highness the Prince Leopold of Naples (Count of Syracuse), attended by Chevalier Colonna, (Count of Syracuse), attended by Chevalier Colonna, Wellington and a large assemblage of persons of distinction were present.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Douro have joined the distinguished circle staying at Brougham-hall, on visits to Lord and Lady Brougham. On leaving the hospitable seat of the noble and learned lord, the marquis and marchioness go to Scotland on a tour of visits.

The Earl of Clanwilliam has gone on a tour of the German spas.

The Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury are entertaining a select circle at Alton Towers.

The Earl of Lonsdale came to town on Monday from Lowther Castle, Cumberland. The Hon. Colonel Lowther, M.P., Mr. Lowther, and a select party of friends, are grouse-shooting on his lordship's extensive moors in that county.

The Countess of Dunmore and her youthful family left the Countess Dowager of Pembroke's last week for the ancient seat of the family in the north of Scotland.

Colonel Buckley (one of her Majesty's equerries) arrived at his house in South Audley-street on Saturday, from a few days' sojourn in Paris. The gallant colonel has since joined Lady Catherine Buckley at the family seat in Wiltshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Anglesey and Lady Adelaide Paget intend to pass the autumn at Cowes Castle.

Viscountess Adare and family have arrived at Dunraven Castle, Glamorganshire, for the autumn. The noble viscount has gone on a visit to Adare Abbey, county of Limerick.

Lord Henry Bentinck, M.P., since his arrival in Aberdeenshire, has had abundant sport. His lordship and party in one day killed upwards of 400 head of grouse.

The Baroness Brunnov and Mlle. Olga de Lechner have left Ashburnham-house for Brighton.

Lord and Lady Ashley have arrived at Culoden-cottage on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Galloway.

Colonel Rowan, chief commissioner of police, has arrived from Gordon Castle, where he had been on a shooting excursion.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GENERAL.

ERIN-GO-BRAGH.—1st. Dupuytren's pomatum for preventing the hair from falling off is made in the following manner:—Of tincture of cantharides, ten parts; of lard, ten parts. These are to be mixed well together and rubbed into the roots of the hair. The tincture here prescribed, which is much stronger than that used in this country, is made with one part of cantharides powder and eight of alcohol, carefully filtering the mixture after it has stood for some time. 2nd. The best preventive of rheumatism with which we are acquainted is wearing flannel next the skin. 3rd and 4th. The salutations referred to are antiquated customs now rapidly sinking into disuse, though occasionally observed in remote parts of the country. 5th. Ample directions will shortly be given on the subject of the elegant art mentioned by our correspondent.

ROSA.—On the subject of dress suitable to the occasion in question we are convinced that Rosa cannot do better than consult her own taste and judgment. On the other matters we recommend her to take the opinion of her medical adviser.

PEDRILLO.—The title is "Observaciones Curiosas sobre la Lengua Castellana." In the published plan it is stated:—"Otra coleccion de las principales expresiones metafóricas e idiotismos usados por los clásicos españoles, a quienes sería inútil tratar de entender si antes no hiciéramos un estudio cuidadoso de tales idiotismos, o si no tuviéramos a la mano un prontuario a propósito para consultarlos." This will apply to the difficulty of our correspondent.

A SUBSCRIBER.—Contributions should be sent direct to the Office, Great Scotland-yard, Charing-cross.

A. C. J. R.—We have understood they were Wood Engravings.

A NEW SUBSCRIBER.—The author has had much experience, and is very clever in his profession. Any communication shall be transmitted; but we are not at liberty to give name or address.

IOS.—Not more, we believe, than fictions usually are.

F. M. S. shall have her request attended to, with reference to the biographical notice, next week.

W. H.—Pronounced as Kavanagh—Lammarteen.

EMMA.—If the ornaments are of Indian workmanship we recommend our correspondent to send them to a jeweller to be cleaned, as they are of too delicate and fragile a nature to bear much friction. If, however, the articles are of solid English workmanship, we think the best plan will be to try the common method of cleaning silver; viz., rub it over with a bit of flannel or a brush wetted with spirit, say common gin; after which dip the article in water and dry it with a soft cloth. Lastly, slightly rub it with a dry, soft brush upon which some fine powder, such as whiting, flour, or hair-powder, has been sprinkled. The first operation will remove the dust and tarnish from the silver, and the last will polish it.

H. C. F.—A solution of gum-water carefully applied with a camel-hair brush to the back part of the leaves and petals would, probably, have the effect desired.

KING OTHO.—We are sorry it is not in our power to assist "King Otho" in obtaining the knowledge he requires. A direct application to Mr. Thomas Churcher, if such a step would not be considered derogatory to royalty, might, perhaps, elicit the information.

L. G.—The recipe in the answer to "Jemima" is intended for the removal of dandruff. The small quantity of sal volatile required for the recipe is not likely to injure the head of a child. The recipe in the answer to "Sophy" is for Moelline. We thank our correspondent for her suggestion, and will follow it up as far as practicable.

A WOULD-BE SETTLER cannot do better than apply at once, and personally, at the Government office, Whitehall. In a case of the kind named no pains ought to be spared to obtain information at the fountain-head. We believe that our Government has no jurisdiction whatever with reference to the particular locality named.

S. M.—Duly received, and shall have particular attention next week.

MATILDA.—We make the same acknowledgment as to S. M.

VESTA.—We are obliged to Vesta for her communication relative to the re-establishment of the order of deaconesses in the church. We fear, however, to open any field of controversy upon such a subject at the present period, when "every man who runs may read." Devoutly do we desire universal philanthropy. Strenuously would we promote the influence of female piety throughout the world; and we hope to see the day when, without any Utopian dreams, men shall be anxious, in all they say, write, or do, for the glory of God. There is no law in England to prevent any ladies reading the Bible to the unlearned, nor visiting the sick, nor joining in an establishment for such a purpose. We do not think that any outward badge or distinction in the eyes of man is at all requisite for apparent efficiency. Nor would we feel that morbid taste for melancholy which can derive pleasure only from the sanction of man to a work of such outward devotion. The clergy of England give daily proof of their gratitude for female efforts and assistance in their parochial duties, and are never backward in acknowledging true piety. We must, therefore, respectfully decline the proffered communication of our kind friend Vesta.

THE ICE PATENT.—In the account of the Patent Ice Machines, and other vessels, invented by Mr. Masters, there was an error in our early edition of last week. In the second edition this was remedied. The address of the patentee is 294, Regent-street.

RECEIVED.—A Regular Subscriber, Enigma, P. J. K., Adelia, Moreau, Jules F., Catinka, Z. Z., Mina, Alvarez K., George O., Helena.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—To preserve blankets or any woollen articles from the devastations of the moth, it is necessary occasionally to shake them well and lay them out, spread open, for a while. When folded up to be put by, let some dried tobacco leaves, or muslin bags containing whole Cayenne pepper, be placed in the folds.

LADY CAROLINE, F. M. S., and CLEMENTINA, next week.

JULIA LE ROU.—THE PAST SEASON AND THE OPERA.—We regret that the great length to which the narrative of the dreadful catastrophe near Liverpool ("The Destruction of the OCEAN MONARCH") extends, compels us to defer the continuation of "Julia le Rou," as well as a Critical Survey of the Opera Season just terminated, until next week.

MEDICAL.

JEANNETTE B.—The cause of disease in general is want of power in the system to throw off or resist the first impressions of some noxious influence. This may proceed from a variety of causes, sometimes not easily traced to their remote origin. As regards diseases generally of the liver, it would be difficult to enter into the details required without a knowledge of the particular symptoms; but we would wager something its functions are not disordered in the case of our fair correspondent.

BRIDGET should apply the small toilet or dressing-case tweezers.

EDITH.—A cup of cold chamomile tea in a morning, with a supper of light tapioca or arrowroot. Meat at dinner-time, with a little stout or good porter.

HELENA.—Use no more of the wash alluded to. Have the hair cut short and thinned considerably on the back of the head, or on the poll of the neck, as it is sometimes called. We do not know the composition of the vegetable extract.

EDWARD K.—Y.—The best mode of treatment consists in improving the general health, in diminishing the quantity of fluid taken before bedtime, and in applying a properly-sized opiate or belladonna plaster over the lower part of the backbone. With these means, take fifteen drops of the tincture of the muriate of iron every night for a week, then write again.

FANNY.—Oatmeal and salt in equal quantities. Wash the teeth every morning.

N.B.—CONTRIBUTIONS.—The Proprietors will not hold themselves responsible for contributions sent to this office, nor will they in any case return them. If not accepted they are immediately destroyed. Parties, therefore, who desire to preserve such compositions should keep copies of them.

The subscription to this paper is 26s. for a year; 13s. a half year; 6s. 6d. a quarter. Orders may be given to any newsman or bookseller throughout the kingdom; or, if sent to the Office, 294, Strand, London, should be accompanied by a Post-office order in favour of Robert Palmer.

Our subscribers and the trade are informed that Covers, handsomely ornamented, may be had at the Office, 294, Strand, for 3s.; and that volumes will be bound at 5s. each.

[An early edition of this paper is published in time to be forwarded by the morning mail on Friday. The town edition is published at five o'clock on Saturday morning.]

ALMANACK FOR THE WEEK.—September.

3 S	11 Sun. aft. Trin.	2 Kgs. 5—Matt.	4 2 Kgs. 9—Rom.	4
4 M	Amos	3—	5 Amos	4—
5 T	Old Bartholomew	5—	6—	6—
6 W	...	7—	7—	8—
7 T	Enurhus, Bp.	9—	8 Obadiah	—
8 F	Nativ. B. V. M.	Jonah	1—	9 Jon. 2, 3—
9 S	Sat. rises 6 42 aft.	4—	10 Micah	1—

FIRST QUARTER, 5th, 8 h. 43 m. aft.—SUN rises at 5 h. 21 m., and sets at 6 h. 36 m.

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER.

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE

Pictorial Times.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1848.

WOMAN AND HER INFLUENCES.

THE proudest women under the sun ought, certainly, to be English mothers. Theirs is, and has been, a glorious mission. Look around over the whole surface of the globe, and in what quarter have not their sons planted the seeds of freedom, civilization, and commercial wealth? From Canton to New York, from Canada to Australasia, on the pestilent shores of Indian islands, amidst the horrid deserts of Africa, or beneath a polar sky, there, have Englishmen, led by the divine instinct of extending knowledge and social happiness, founded new communities, and, in the progress of history, established new states.

And to whom, after Heaven, must all praise be given for the consistent integrity with which they have worked out their flattering destiny? Sir William Jones, the luminary of colonial literature, shall answer the proud inquiry. "To my mother," said he, "I owe all my greatness. She taught me truth and the value of reading." And cannot the great majority of his countrymen well understand the justice and value of the observation? Most assuredly they do, and in their inmost hearts acknowledge that to maternal influences, teaching virtue, modesty, and the honest fear of being unworthy of their friends, was mainly owing the proper direction given, and the success chiefly owing, of those native energies and natural good sense which distinguish our countrymen.

To the mothers of England, therefore, the honour is due, for all that has been accomplished in establishing flourishing centres of civilization in our colonies abroad. But there is something more to be done. The great movement of the day is the rapidly increasing feeling in favour of emigration. In all this, philanthropists and politicians see a natural and much-required remedy for the public evils and individual misery arising from an overstocked population in a circumscribed country like our seagirt island. The nation, therefore,

sanctions the removal of anxiously desiring emigrants, and the Government and private benevolence assist largely in forwarding their views. But still among the applicants how grieved we have often been to observe the great disproportion of the sexes, whilst experience and observation have shown to us the social excesses, almost approaching disorganization, which have resulted in communities where the mild influences of well-taught and virtuous women were wanted, to neutralize and chasten the rough and violent nature of man, in situations where neither public opinion nor public authority was sufficiently strong or established, to restrain his selfish or thoughtless passions.

To the women of England, therefore, we address ourselves, to consent, when circumstances require it, readily and hopefully to embark their happiness and future fortunes with their husbands or brothers, who may be tempted to seek new homes in our distant colonies. Let no mistaken feelings of family pride or family attachment operate to induce them to refuse their presence in situations where, of all others, it is calculated to effect most good, or to start impediments where their consent is alone required to fix and humanize, that otherwise unsettled and antiregular animal, which man, without a helpmate or a household, most certainly is.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, after much discussion, the Sugar Duties Bill was read a second time.

On Tuesday the proceedings of the day were limited to passing the bills on the table through their several stages, and a conference with the Commons on the subject of a Turnpike Trust Bill.

On Wednesday the Lords met (contrary to custom, it being Wednesday) and forwarded several bills a stage.

On Thursday the royal assent was given by commission to several bills.

Yesterday several petitions were presented.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, a conversation, at the instance of Mr. Hume, took place relative to the burning of the Ocean Monarch, the hon. member stating he had great pleasure, in consequence of information which had reached him, of withdrawing the reflection he had cast upon the captain of the Cambria steamer on Saturday last.

On Tuesday, on the question of the third reading of the Diplomatic Relations with the Court of Rome Bill being put, Mr. Napier moved, and Mr. Anstey seconded, the amendment, that it be read a third time that day three months. After a debate, the original motion was carried by a majority of 63, the numbers 88 to 25, and the bill was read a third time and passed.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the committal of the Exchequer Bills Bill. The appropriation clause, the all but final act of the session in this House, was introduced into the bill.

On Wednesday, on the reading of the order of the day for the third reading of the Distilling from Sugar Bill, Mr. Disraeli entered upon a résumé of the business of the session, and in a satirical speech referred to the various Government measures which had failed, &c.—Lord J. Russell replied at some length, showing that, out of ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE BILLS brought in by the Government during the session, twenty only had been abandoned, the hundred and five remaining having for the most part become law already, and the others being expected to pass before the prorogation.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in explanation of the mode in which he proposed to raise the required £2,000,000, said that he would not raise it by loan, but would sell stock from time to time as the money was wanted.

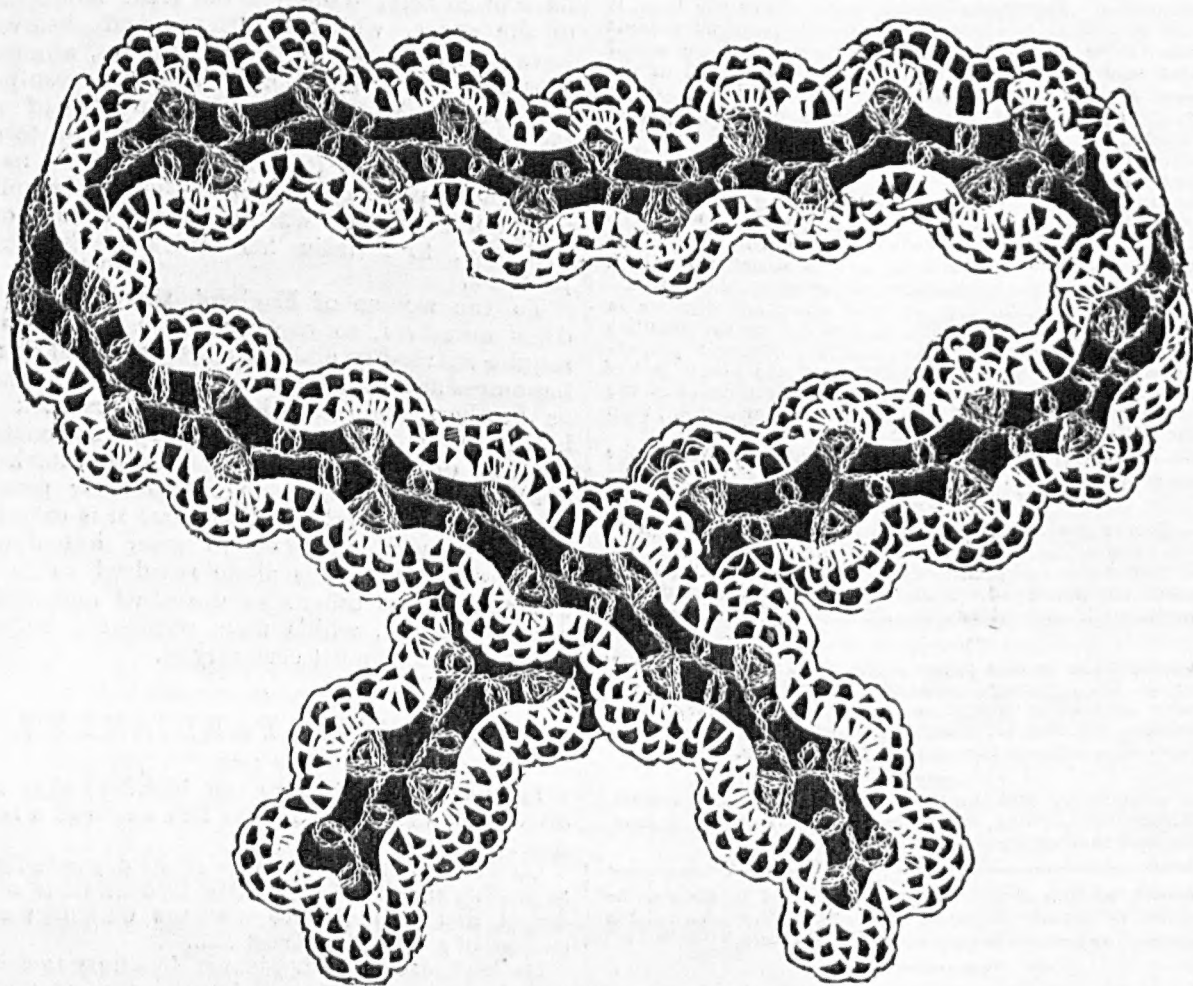
On Thursday Mr. Muntz gave notice that he should next session move certain reductions in the salaries of the officers of Government in accordance with the system of currency now in operation. Several bills were passed.

Yesterday the Copper and Lead Duties Bill, and the Poor Law Auditors' Proceedings Restriction Bill, were read a third and passed.

SOUP KITCHENS.

In a letter to the editor of the *Morning Post*, M. Soyer, of the Reform Club, says:—"Having just discovered, by an unexpected communication from Dr. Fergusson, of Park-street, Grosvenor-square, that several impostors have made use of my name in order to extort money from the nobility and gentry to enable me, as they assert, to erect parochial kitchens for the poor of the metropolis against the ensuing winter, I beg to acquaint you, Mr. Editor, and, consequently, the nobility, gentry, and public in general, that such persons have never been sent by me, and that I am entirely ignorant of their importunities, which I should consider a great imposition and an annoyance to the public. * * * The only direct communication made on this subject was lately to the celebrated *prima donna* Mlle. Jenny Lind, whose benevolence towards the unfortunate is only equalled by her extraordinary talent. Any gentleman or lady whose charity has been duped by impostors would much oblige me by communicating the circumstance, as it might enable me to detect the party."

THE WORK TABLE.

BY M^{LE}. DUFOUR.

COLLERETTE.

CROCHET.

COLLERETTE.

Materials—One skein fine cerise purse twist, two skeins white Dacca silk, steel hook No. 18.

With the cerise make 15 chain stitches, work the 16 into the fifth, this will form a loop of 10 chain stitches; make 15 more chain; work the sixteenth into the fifth from the loop of ten stitches; turn the chain so as to make this loop on the opposite side of the chain to the last; 15 more chain; the sixteenth into the fifth from the last loop of 10 round; this loop now made, make three others, making 7 chain stitches in each; make 5 more chain stitches and another loop or sprig like the last on the opposite side of the chain; commence again as at first, and repeat the pattern until the whole is about half a yard in length. Join on the

the Dacca silk, (c), 4 treble on the right-hand side of the loop of 10 in the cerise, 5 chain, 4 treble on the left-hand side of the loop, 1 single in the last stitch of the 4 chain in preceding round, 5 chain, 1 treble between the 2 treble in the last round, 5 chain, 1 treble in the single crochet, 5 chain, 1 treble between the second 2 treble stitches; 5 chain, 1 single into the first chain stitch of the 2 chain of 4; repeat from (c). In going round the ends in this work 1 treble into every second stitch in the 10 chain, making 5 chain stitches between each.

3rd round.—Join the silk on again in the centre of the loop last completed; make 3 chain, 1 single, into the centre of the loop over the cerise loop of 10; 3 more chain, 1 treble into the 1st

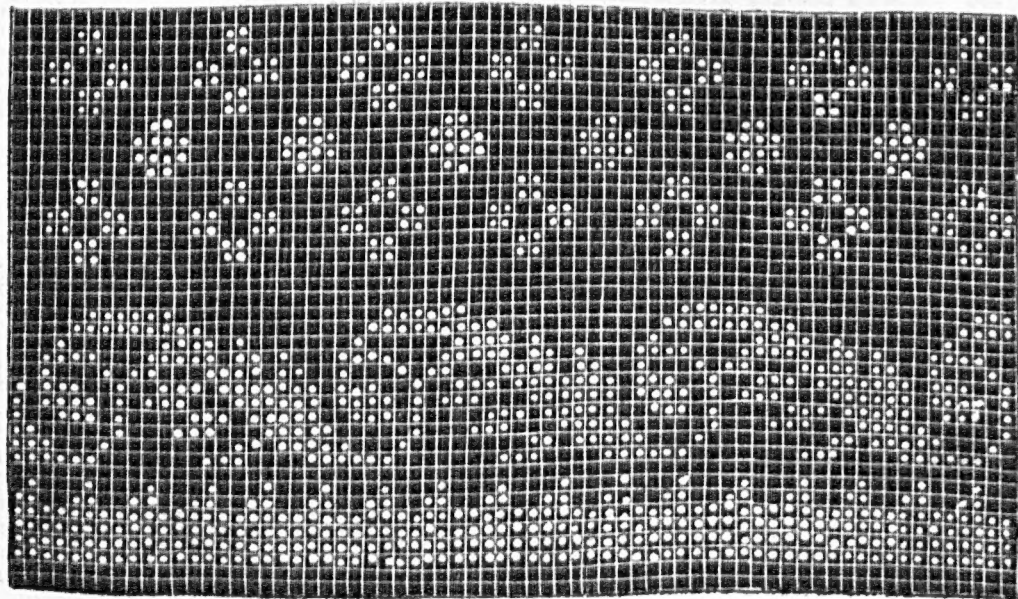


INSERTION FOR SHIRT FRONT.

Dacca silk where the cerise was commenced, (b); make 4 chain, 1 single crochet into the first loop of 10 chain in the cerise; 4 chain, 1 single into the last stitch of the first loop of 7 chain worked round the loop of 10 in the cerise; 2 chain, 2 treble into the two first, (d), stitches of the second loop; 2 chain, 1 single into the centre stitch; 2 chain, 2 treble into the last two stitches; 2 chain, 1 single into the first stitch in the third loop; commence again at (b). In going round the ends make 10 chain stitches.

2nd round.—1 single into the first chain stitch in

loop; round the sprig make 2 treble, in the next loop working 4 chain between each; the same in the 3rd loop; 4 chain 1 treble into the last. Commence again at (d). In going round the ends, make 2 treble in each loop of 5 chain in the last round, working 5 chain between each treble stitch.



BORDERING.

KNITTING.

A LADY'S NIGHTCAP AND BORDER.

Materials—Raworth's thread No. 30, pins No. 22; if wished very fine, use thread No. 60, and pins No. 24.

For the crown cast on 9 loops.



Cast on the first pin 3 loops, on the second 3, on the third 3, in all 9; join, and knit the first and every alternate round plain.

1st round.—Thread forward knit 1 all round.
2nd round.—Thread forward knit 2 all round.
3rd round.—Thread forward knit 3 all round.
4th round.—Thread forward knit 4 all round.
5th round.—Thread forward knit 5 all round.
6th round.—Thread forward knit 2, thread forward knit 2 together, knit 2; repeat all round.
7th round.—Thread forward knit 3, thread forward knit 2 together, knit 2 all round.
8th round.—Thread forward knit 2, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, knit 2; repeat all round.



NET FOR THE HAIR.



9th round.—Thread forward knit 3, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, knit 2.

10th round.—Thread forward knit 2, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, knit 2 all round.



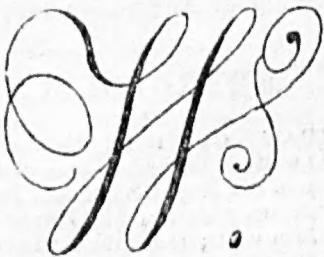
11th round.—Thread forward knit 3, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, knit 2 all round.

12th round.—Thread forward knit 2, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, knit 2 all round.

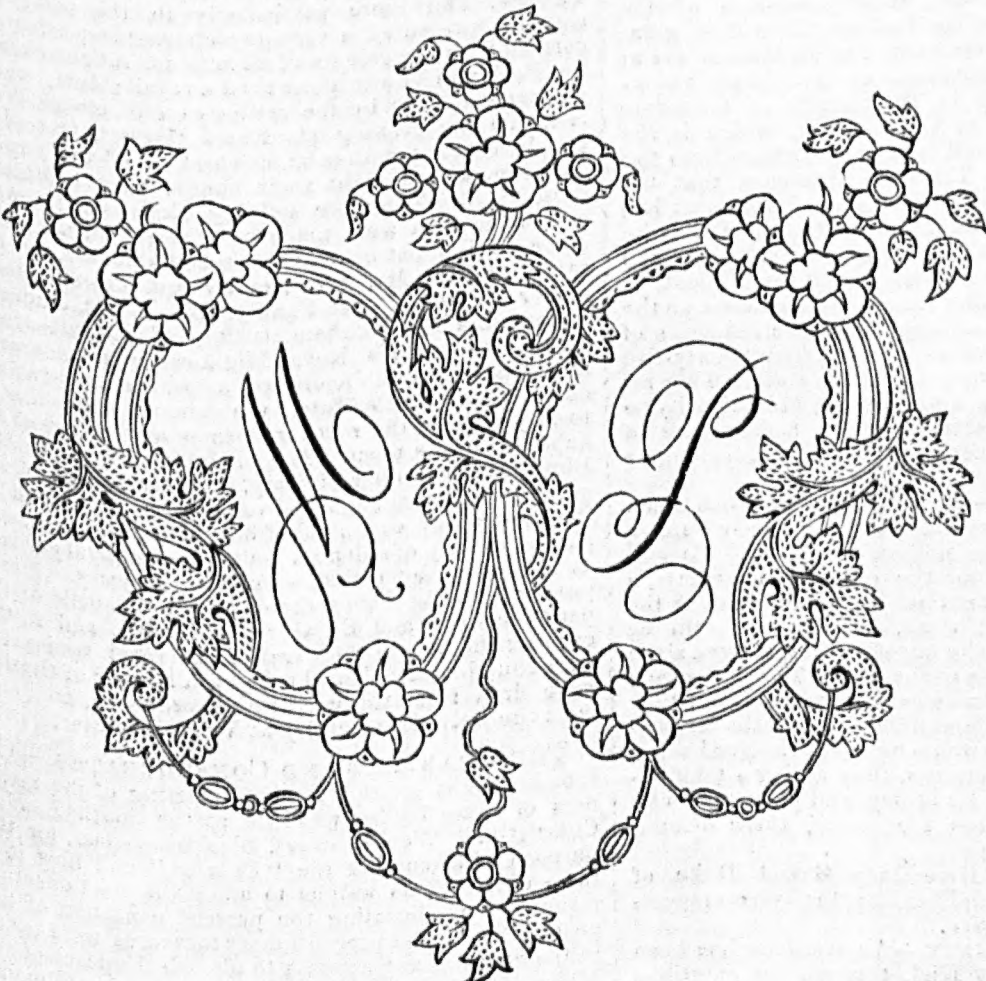


13th round.—Thread forward knit 2, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, knit 2; repeat all round.

14th round.—Thread forward knit 2, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, knit 2; repeat all round.



15th round.—Thread forward knit 3, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, knit 2; repeat all round.



CORNER FOR POCKET-HANDKERCHIEF.

16th round.—Thread forward knit 2, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, knit 2; repeat all round.

17th round.—Thread forward knit 3, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, knit 2; repeat all round.

18th round.—Thread forward knit 2, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, knit 2; repeat all round.

19th round.—Thread forward knit 3, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, knit 2; repeat all round.

20th round.—Thread forward knit 2, thread forward knit 2 together eight times, knit 2; repeat all round.

21st round.—Thread forward knit 3, thread forward knit 2 together eight times, knit 2; repeat all round.

22nd round.—Thread forward knit 2, thread forward knit 2 together nine times, knit 2; repeat all round.

23rd round.—Thread forward knit 3, thread forward knit 2 together nine times, knit 2; repeat all round.

24th round.—Thread forward knit 2, thread forward knit 2 together ten times, knit 2; repeat all round.

25th round.—Thread forward knit 3, thread forward knit 2 together ten times, knit 2; repeat all round.

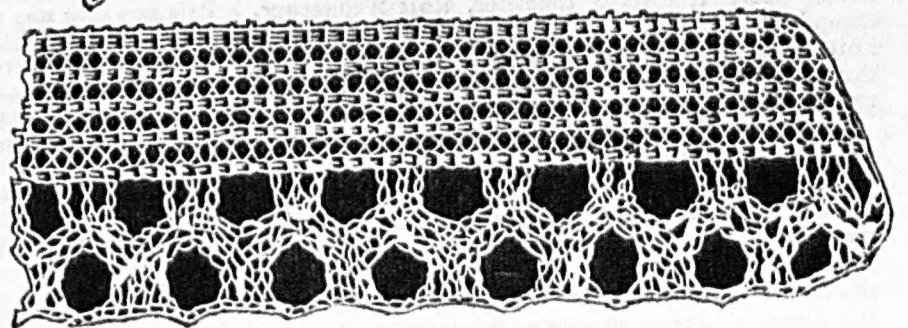
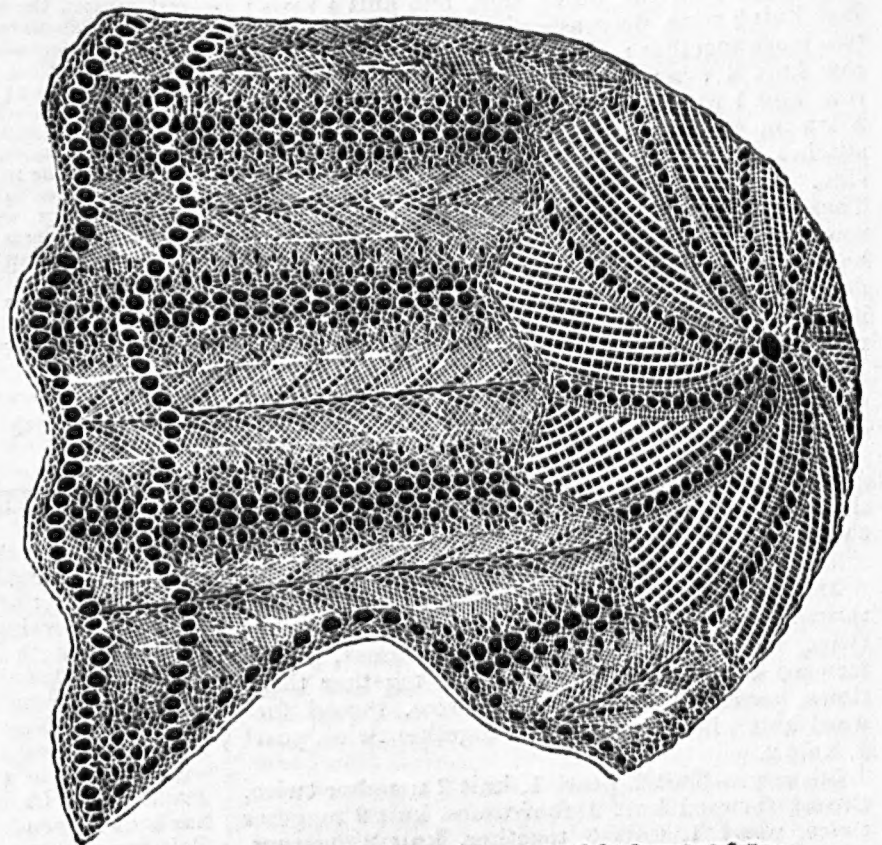
26th round.—Thread forward knit 2, thread forward knit 2 together eleven times, knit 2; repeat all round.

27th round.—Thread forward knit 1, thread forward knit 2 together, knit 2, thread forward knit 2 together ten times, knit 2; repeat all round.

Now commence and knit the following pattern:—

1st round.—Knit 2 together three times, pearl 1, knit 2 together three times, thread forward knit 1 six times; repeat all round.

2nd round.—Plain all round.



LADY'S NIGHTCAP AND BORDER.

3rd round.—Plain all round.

4th round.—Plain all round.

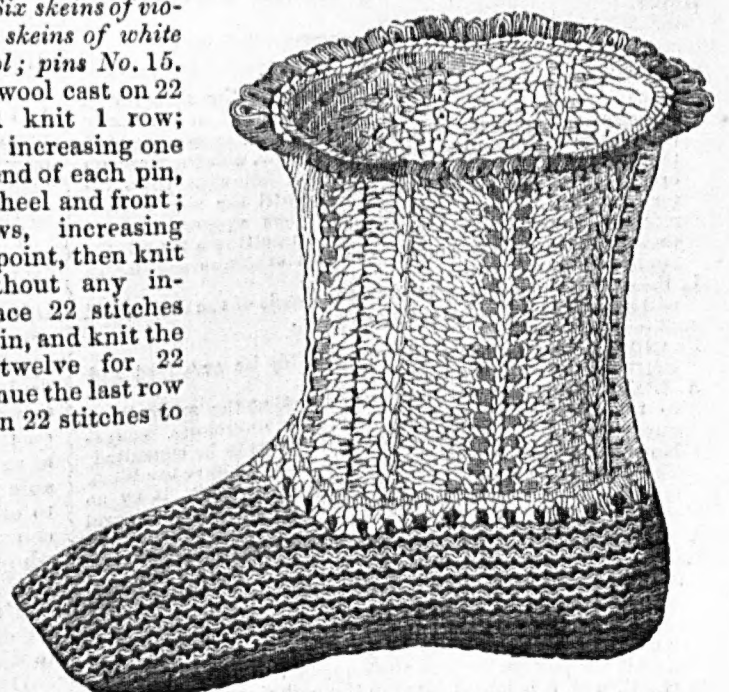
Knit this pattern three times, and cast off one-third of the loops to form the neck.

The work being now no longer round, pearl every alternate row; knit the front in width according to taste.

This cap is very pretty for a baby when knit with Raworth's thread No. 100, and pins No. 30. If lined with a pink or blue satin, and trimmed with lace, it will form an elegant cadeau.

BABY'S BOOT.

Materials.—Six skeins of violet and six skeins of white Berlin wool; pins No. 15. With violet wool cast on 22 stitches and knit 1 row; knit 8 rows, increasing one loop at the end of each pin, to form the heel and front; knit 8 rows, increasing only at the point, then knit 4 rows without any increase. Place 22 stitches on a third pin, and knit the remaining twelve for 22 rows; continue the last row by casting on 22 stitches to



BABY'S BOOT.

THE CHARTISTS AND CONFEDERATES.—On Monday night another crowded meeting of the members of these bodies was held at the South London Chartist-hall, Webber-street, Blackfriars-road, for the purpose of discussing the "Charter," and how it is to be obtained, as well as to adopt the most effectual means for ameliorating the present condition of the people. The usual precautionary measures were taken in the event of any attempt to disturb the peace of her Majesty's subjects, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the meeting were several armed policemen,

under the direction of Inspector Rous, of the Tower-street station. The chair was taken by a working man, whose name was not announced, and the proceedings having been briefly opened by him, Mr. Kidd (the well-known Chartist lecturer) came forward, and spoke for some time. Several speeches of the usual character were made by other members of the meeting, which shortly afterwards dissolved, without, as it was anticipated, coming into contact with the police. Other meetings were also held the same night in different parts of the metropolis. This place has since been closed against the Chartists.

GROSS INTERFERENCE.—At Clerkenwell a boy, about fourteen years of age, was placed at the bar before Mr. Combe, charged under the following circumstances:—A police-constable stated that on Saturday night last the prisoner was standing with a stall of vegetables, &c., in Leather-lane, Holborn, when a number of persons assembled around him to make purchases. He ordered him to move away, which he refused to do, and he took him and the vegetables.—Mr. Combe inquired whether the prisoner caused any obstruction?—The officer hesitated, and said he did not, but some of the housekeepers in the lane had complained of the nuisance of such persons as the prisoner.—Mr. Combe. Did he annoy anybody?—Constable: I did not see him do so.—Mr. Combe: He is charged in the police-sheet with having caused an annoyance and an obstruction.—A shopkeeper here said that he was constantly annoyed by the prisoner and other vendors of fruit and vegetables standing before his door and selling their goods, and he called upon the bench to punish the prisoner.—Mr. Combe. Pray what for?—Shopkeeper (pompously): For causing an annoyance by standing with his articles opposite my door.—Mr. Combe: Nonsense! poor persons like this boy must get a living by some means or other. Was he standing on the footway with his property?—Constable: No, on the carriageway, your worship.—Mr. Combe (to the shopkeeper): I don't suppose you would like to be prevented selling your articles in trade. You prove nothing against the boy.—In this case the magistrate acted most humanely in favour of an exceedingly industrious and very ill-used class. The boy was of course discharged.

GROSS CRUELTY BY A FATHER.—At Lambeth Joseph May, who stood remanded from a former day on a charge of shamefully neglecting and grossly ill-using his three children, was brought before Mr. Norton for final examination.—Mr. Deacon, one of the guardians of the poor for the parish of Camberwell, and Mr. Aldrich, the assistant relieving-officer, were in attendance to watch the proceedings. The unfortunate children, whose appearance on the former examination of their unnatural parent was so revoltingly deplorable, were wonderfully altered and improved by the kind treatment which they received at the Camberwell workhouse.—The first witness called was Sergeant James Head, 5 P, who deposed that at half-past twelve o'clock on the night of Monday week the little boy now present was brought to the station-house in Lock's-fields by four men, who said they had found him in a state of destitution. He examined the little fellow, and found several marks, apparently from blows of a stick, on his back and arms. Both his eyes were much swollen and discoloured, apparently from a blow on the nose, which was also bruised and very much discoloured. He was in a most shocking state, his shirt was very dirty and very ragged, his head was very filthy and swarmed with vermin, and he appeared to be much neglected. The blows he had received must, in his (witness's) opinion, have been very heavy. There were weals standing in the back as thick as his finger, and also several on his arms, but not quite so severe as those on the back. The blow on the nose witness believed to have been given by a stick—the end of one. The child was evidently afraid to go home, and he sent him to the workhouse, and the next morning brought him to this court, and procured a warrant against the prisoner.—The boy, Joseph Thomas May, was then sworn, and said: I am nearly ten years of age, and lived with my father, the prisoner, at Carlton-place, Pomeroy-street, Camberwell. I went to Camberwell fair, and stayed out until between nine and ten o'clock. My father was at home when I came in, and asked me where I had been? I told him I had been selling my collars (my father sends me out with lace collars to sell). He said, "Don't tell me lies: Mr. Evans saw you at the fair;" but I told him I had not been there. He then told me to undress myself; I begged him to let me off. He said he had let me off many times, and told me to undress. He took off my shirt, and then he got the cane and beat me with it on my arms and back. My mother (stepmother) was present, and said it was very shocking I should stay out so late. Before that he beat me once or twice with stinging-nettles on my back. He has sometimes beat both my sisters with a cane.—Mr. Charles Brittle, a house-agent, said the house in which the prisoner lived belonged to his brother. He had seen the girl and the boy now present repeatedly pick up potato peelings, apple rind, and stale bits of bread in the street and eat them. They appeared to be very much neglected, and had half starved. They were both dirty and ragged, and had a wretched appearance from neglect.—Two other witnesses spoke to the wretchedly neglected and half-starved state in which the prisoner kept his children while he himself, his wife, and infant by the latter, were well clad.—A beerhouse-keeper deposed to the prisoner and his wife consuming from two to three pots of beer a day.—George English, one of the summoning officers, said: I apprehended the prisoner upon a warrant for ill-treating the boy. The next day I went to the prisoner's house and saw the girl Mary Ann there.

She had the remains of a frock on, and under it was a mere bundle of rags, very thin and very dirty, as though they had not been washed for months. Her forehead was a mass of bruises, and she had two black eyes. Her hair was matted, as though it had not been combed for months. I found the other child, Eliza, at the next door. She was swarming with vermin: her body was covered with them, crawling on her skin. I examined the prisoner's house, and found an infant nine months old in the cradle, and no one but the children in the house. I found four beds made up in a most filthy state, and there was scarcely any furniture in the place.—Mr. Deacon assured the magistrate that the parish had behaved with the greatest liberality towards the prisoner, and, in fact, treated him altogether unlike a pauper.—Mr. Norton replied he was perfectly satisfied that he was treated kindly. There was not a parish in the metropolis, with, perhaps, one exception, the parish of St. George-in-the-East, where the poor were treated with greater consideration, kindness, and liberality, than that of Camberwell, and he could only wish that every other parish in England was like it. With respect to the charge against the prisoner, he (Mr. Norton) did not recollect, in all his experience as a magistrate, to have witnessed a case of greater barbarity or cruelty than that which the appearance of the unfortunate children and the evidence of the witnesses on the present case disclosed. It did not appear that the second wife of the prisoner, likewise step-mother to the children, had assaulted them, but she could not have been a stranger to the inhuman and scandalous manner in which they had been treated, and deserved to be sent for trial with her husband.—The prisoner was committed for trial.

PROVINCIAL.

NEW CHURCH AT EWELL.—A very beautiful new church, recently erected on ground granted for that purpose by the Rev. Sir George Lewen Glyn, Bart., was consecrated a few days since by the Lord Bishop of Winchester. Ewell is the head of an ancient and extensive deanery, comprising upwards of seventy churches. The old church having fallen into a state of great dilapidation, and being inadequate to accommodate the population of the parish, the first stone of a new church was laid on the 26th of June, 1847. It stands on an acre of ground given to the parish by the Rev. Sir George Lewen Glyn, Bart., lay rector and vicar, and is built in the early decorated style, from a design of Mr. Henry Clutton, architect, of Whitehall-place. It has been built by Mr. Myers, of Belvedere-road, Lambeth, and the painting and glazing has been executed by Mr. Killick, of Ewell. The old church was only capable of accommodating 450 persons. The new one has sittings for 948, of which 456 are free. The church has been built by grants from the London and Diocesan Building Societies, amounting to £450, the parish giving £1000 by rate, and the remainder is to be furnished by voluntary contributions, Sir George Glyn liberally making himself responsible for the completion of the work, the entire expense of which will be upwards of £5600. A debt of about £600 remained to be liquidated at the time of the consecration, on which occasion the Bishop of Winchester preached an eloquent and most impressive sermon, from Haggai, ii. 7, to an overflowing congregation, after which a collection was made of £234. 12s. 10½d., including £100 most munificently given by Thomas Alcock, Esq., of Kingswood Warren, M.P. for East Surrey. A debt of nearly £400, however, still remains. After a déjeuner, given by Sir George and Lady Glyn to the clergy of the deanery of Ewell and the gentry of the parish, the school children partook of tea and cake. The communion chairs, velvets, and other fittings of the church and vestry were presented by Lady Glyn, with the exception of the table.

TARRING AND FEATHERING.—Last week a good deal of amusement was caused in the vicinity of the Post-office at Leeds by the appearance of a man hurrying along some of the adjacent thoroughfares, who had been very effectively tarred and feathered. In a short time a large crowd gathered round the man, and he was so much annoyed in his progress that he was glad to put himself under the protection of a policeman, who conveyed him to the police-office for safety. It turned out that the luckless wight was a man named Benjamin Holmes, who has for some time kept an eating-house in Kirkgate. He is a married man with a family; but he had recently taken it into his head to make love to a young widow, describing himself as a gardener at Meanwood, a village a few miles from Leeds. The acquaintance was kept up for some time, but at length the widow learnt that he was married and had a family. It was accordingly resolved to punish him for his temerity, and he was invited to take tea with a friend of the widow in Albion-square, with an intimation that he would be expected to provide something on the occasion. To this he consented, and both the man and the provisions were duly forthcoming. After the first cup of tea had gone the round, and whilst the second series was in preparation, the man's arms were pinioned in his chair, and his female friends poured gas tar and feathers upon his luckless head, and, after bedecking his hat with the same materials, he was suffered to go at large, as we have described. A day was named as the wedding-day with the young widow, when his wife discovered to her his real character. It is stated that within a fortnight past he had offered marriage to another female. The man bears a very bad character as respects similar attempts at deception.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT OVER DARWEN. TWELVE LIVES LOST.—Last week an accident oc-

curred at Over Darwen, by the breaking of a water-lodge, situated near the town, which was attended by the most awful consequences, no less than twelve lives having been lost, many of the unfortunate parties being drowned in their sleep. The lodge in question is the property of a gentleman of Darwen, and was constructed about four years since. It is little short of half a mile out of Over Darwen, at a right angle with the main street, being formed in a valley at a considerable elevation above the level of the town, and shut in by high hills on the north. The artificial embankment it appears gave way as a consequence of the flooding from the hills immediately during a terrific thunderstorm. At Over Darwen, an hour past midnight, the flood poured down Water-street and Bury-street, into Market-street, filling the lower rooms in its course, and endangering the lives of numerous persons. Bury-street was the first place where the houses were cellared. In three cellars under a house occupied by Christopher Bibby, shoemaker, lived John Lassey, a man who sold fish, fruit, &c., Deborah Lassey, his wife, their son, John Lassey, a young man about 21 years of age, R. Knowles, his wife, Mary Ann Knowles, their son, R. Knowles, aged five years, and R. Howarth, a single man. When the flood came down Water-street into Bury-street, it not only filled all the cellars in the latter, but in some places it rose three and a half feet above the level of the street. Escape at such an hour and under such circumstances, for those who were sleeping at the time in the cellars, was of course hopeless; and, though the shrieks of the unfortunate people could be heard as they were awakened by the water pouring in upon them, the occurrence distracted everybody alike at the same time, and, before assistance could be even thought of being offered, all the unfortunate inmates we have named were drowned, except one, the young man Lassey, who, having got up on a table, kept his face against the roof, and was dragged through the window, which was broken out to get at him. Of the three cellars at this place two were in front and one in the back, and they all led one into the other, there being only one doorway for entrance or exit, and into which the water came. In another cellar in the same street, under a house occupied by Michael Shorrocks, a shoemaker, lived Esther Green, a widow, and her four children, aged from 11 to 17 years; Ralph Shaw and Mary Shaw, aged about 40, and their five children. Of these, Mary Shaw, the mother, Ann Shaw, and Mary Shaw, the infant, were drowned. After leaving Bury-street, the flood, as we have stated, turned down Market-street, on the opposite side of which, facing the end of Bury-street, a cellar was occupied by a widow named Alice Nixon and her two children. When the water filled the cellar the mother seized the children, but, before she could escape, one, aged three years, was drowned. Next to the Black Bull, Market-street, and under a shop, in which lives a person named Downing, a tailor, a cellar was occupied by Henry Bury, a fishmonger, fruiterer, &c., his wife, and three children. Like the rest, they were all asleep when the flood poured into the back part of the cellar through an opening in Bury-street. The father heard the noise and awakened his wife, and they were enabled to drag their two younger children, aged respectively six and four years, to a division of the cellar where the flooring was higher than that part in which they slept, and hold them above the rising water; but they could render no assistance to a daughter, aged 14, who slept in a recess, and she was unfortunately drowned. In another cellar in Market-street, under a house occupied by George Matthews, butcher and confectioner, lived an old man named James Bibby, a weaver, aged 80, and an old woman named Ellen Walsh, aged 72. Before assistance could be rendered the old woman was drowned. The old man, who slept near the window, had got his head close to the roof, and, the window having been broken out, he was dragged through the opening. To describe the horrors of the scene when the storm was at its height, the thunder rolling over head, the lightning flashing incessantly, the flood pouring down from above and rushing through the streets, and the drowning people screaming in their dying agony for help, would be impossible. It is, in truth, too dreadful for contemplation.

COMMITTAL FOR MURDER OF A HUSBAND.—Mary Lightfoot, wife of Henry Lightfoot, of Quarry-bank, near Dudley, has just been committed by the district coroner, Mr. T. M. Phillips, on a charge of administering arsenic to her husband, which caused his death. Arsenic was found in the body of the deceased. On a post-mortem examination being made, and altogether the circumstances were of so suspicious a character that, after an adjournment, the coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against the wife, returned a verdict of wilful murder against the wife, who has been committed to take her trial at the next Staffordshire assizes. On Lightfoot's death his wife obtained a sum of £4 for his burial from an Odd Fellows' club, of which her husband was a member.

MURDERS BY POISONING.—HARWICH, Aug. 26.—Another most atrocious murder by secret poisoning has within the last two or three days been discovered in the neighbourhood of Wix, connected with which are some unpleasant statements, implicating one or more women with other murders, and which have led to the most painful excitement throughout this part of the country. The particulars, as far as we have been able to collect them, show that the wretched woman, Mary May, who was executed at Chelmsford Gaol on Monday week for the murder of her brother at Wix for his burial fees, urged and advised the commission of the dreadful crimes, one of which, at least, has been clearly established. Some

surprise has been manifested at the course the authorities adopted in not investigating other charges of murder in which Mary May was said to be implicated, and a general opinion is held amongst the police that she not only disposed of her former husband by the same horrible means, but also of several of her children (she had fourteen, most of whom died suddenly). Nothing appears to have been done, however, in the matter until last week, when Mr. Raison, inspector of the constabulary station in the district, received a warrant from Mr. Codd, one of the coroners for the county, directing the disinterment of the body of Thomas Haw, then lying in the burial-ground of Tendring Church, in the vicinity of Wix. This man was the husband of a sister of Mary May, whose death took place in April last year. He appears to have been a steady, industrious man, and had accumulated a little money; his wife, however, was not so frugal, being rather irregular in her conduct. Haw quarrelled about a man named Southgate, and soon afterwards he was suddenly attacked with sickness, and died in a few hours. His widow married the man Southgate shortly after. There was no inquest held; his death, like the other suspected cases, being registered as from natural causes. His remains were interred in Tendring Church, and exhumed as stated. A coroner's jury was empanelled on the same day, and Messrs. Manthorpe and Son were directed to secure the stomach for analysis by Professor Taylor. The authorities received information from Mr. Taylor to the effect that he found sufficient arsenic in the intestines to account for death. In consequence of that discovery the suspected party has been arrested, and awaits the close of the coroner's inquiry. The police have also received instructions to exhume other remains.

Accidents and Offences.

THE PRINCE OF WALES STEAMER RUN DOWN.—THREE LIVES LOST.—The Prince of Wales steamer, from Belfast to Fleetwood, was in contact on the 26th ult. off the Point (Isle of Man) with a smack. The steamer unfortunately sank—three persons were unhappily drowned. The smack was a wreck; but the crew were saved.

NARROW ESCAPE OF HER MAJESTY'S SCHOONER SPIDER.—The Spider, Lieutenant Haydon, left Rio de Janeiro for Monte Video about the 18th of May, and encountered some terrific gales; and on the night of the 1st of June, when off Monte Video, notwithstanding a strict look-out, she struck on a reef running out from Bold Point. It was a long time before they gained assistance from the ships in harbour, though a great part of the English squadron were lying there. After some hours two British and one French steamer arrived to her assistance, but their united efforts were insufficient to move her. They began to lighten her by throwing the guns, anchors, &c., overboard; but, as she was thumping heavily, they were obliged to leave her, Lieutenant Haydon and part of the crew going on board the Lizard, and the remainder to the Harpy. The next day the ship was on her broadside, and on that and following days the crew removed everything but the fittings, but little hope being entertained of her ever being got off; but on the 7th she was found unexpectedly to be afloat. A very strong breeze blowing towards shore had caused an unusually high tide, and had thus floated her. A survey had not been held on the 9th of June. No lives were lost.

ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT AT SEA.—KINGSTOWN, Aug. 28.—On the 27th inst. the American ship St. Lawrence, Brown, master, bound to New York, and the schooner Cosmopolitan, of Liverpool, William Maxwell, master, bound to Bonny, in Africa, general cargo, were off the Mizen Head, at four o'clock p.m., wind S.W., blowing strong. A collision took place. The schooner was run on board by the ship striking her on the bow, carrying away all but the mainmast. The crew scrambled on board the ship except one seaman, who was struck overboard and drowned. The ship immediately made sail for Liverpool, having injured her cutwater and lost her jibboom. The master of the schooner solicited a boat to go and examine his vessel, which he states remained afloat. The ship arrived in Kingstown, and landed the crew of the schooner, who, although not members, were relieved by the agent of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society and forwarded to Liverpool.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AND EXPLOSION.—Shortly after two o'clock on Tuesday morning an alarm prevailed in High-street, Shoreditch, owing to an explosion on the premises of Mr. Spurway, an oilman, &c. With the greatest difficulty the family effected an escape, and the fire spread most furiously, threatening destruction to a great extent. However, but little time passed before several of the A and B engines of the brigade from several stations, with those of the West of England and County, were set to work, throwing torrents of water on the burning mass of the shop. The fire was at length subdued, but not a vestige of property on the lower part of the premises was saved. This loss will be covered by insurance in the Sun and Imperial Offices. This, together with others, amounted to eleven fires in the metropolis within six hours. No personal accidents occurred at either of them, fortunately.

IRELAND.

THE PREMIER'S VISIT.—It is difficult to conceive that any intelligence could create more varied sensations than the announcement of Lord J. Russell's

visit to Ireland. Speculation is absolutely on the rack, and invention itself seems bewildered, with respect to the policy which is likely to be the result of his lordship's conference with Lord Clarendon.

In Dublin the state of the weather holds out hopes of the future prospect being less cheerless than there was reason to anticipate. Sunday was a summer day in every respect—a clear unclouded sky, with the heat of the sun almost intolerable, but for the accompaniment of a fresh breeze from the west to relieve the otherwise West Indian atmosphere. No rain fell on Sunday night, and Monday morning was equally fine.

In the county of Dublin wheat is now being cut down in every direction, and, owing to the unparalleled influx of labourers from the west, the work never went on more vigorously, or with less expense to the farmer. The state of maturity at which this crop has arrived (as stated by an intelligent observer), notwithstanding the inclement weather we have had, is really wonderful. The oat crop continues to present a magnificent appearance of abundance; and, although the crop is somewhat short in straw as compared with last year, still it never was exceeded in weight of head or breadth of cultivation. The potato has unquestionably suffered, to all appearance, in the county of Dublin, as in other parts of the country; but it admits of reasonable doubt whether the loss will be anything like the amount that was at first supposed.

On Saturday several men who had distinguished themselves in the late Ballingarry campaign were marched in prisoners to Clonmel, and safely lodged in the county gaol.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

PARIS.

The reports on Thursday were very warlike. It appears to be a settled point that, if Austria should persist in refusing to give independence to Lombardy, the army of the Alps will cross the frontier. The position of General Cavaignac is such that he must either withdraw from office or take this course. The last accounts from Grenoble state that the army of the Alps is now 60,000 strong, of whom about 16,000 are experienced troops from Algeria. The answer of Austria to the offer of mediation is generally regarded as a subterfuge.

HER MAJESTY.

The royal squadron is ready, or nearly so. The vessels will comprise the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence; the Black Eagle, Admiralty steam-yacht, Master Commander Cook; the Virago steam-sloop, Commander Harris, of the Ganges; and the Vivid steam-packet. The Fairy will not go this trip, her Majesty having ordered that vessel to attend upon the Dowager Queen during her stay at Cowes. The Victoria and Albert left Portsmouth harbour on Tuesday night before sunset for Cowes Roads; she embarked the necessary stores, &c., and proceeded to Woolwich.

LORD J. RUSSELL'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

Lord and Lady John Russell left town on Thursday morning for Bangor, en route to Dublin.

BURNING OF THE OCEAN MONARCH.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

LIVERPOOL.—The inquest on the bodies of five of the persons lost was resumed on Thursday morning, the coroner having adjourned it through Wednesday, owing to the circumstance of Captain Murdock having to attend before the coroner of Cheshire, who on that day held an inquest on bodies washed ashore at Hoylake. The inquest so far has not elicited anything new.

CHARGE AGAINST TWO PILOTS, NAMED BETHELL AND BENNION, OF ROBBING THE PASSENGERS AND CREW.

On Thursday morning much excitement was experienced in the Police Court, Liverpool, in consequence of its being stated that two men belonging to the pilot-boat Queen, of Chester, were in custody on a charge of robbing the sufferers by the Ocean Monarch. From the testimony of Mr. Powell, a passenger, from whom these men took a silver watch (and to whom, as well as to other passengers, they acted in the most cold-blooded manner, under pretence of rescuing them), it appears that they retained on board their vessel a young man named Searle, who had taken refuge with them, and who had a LARGE SUM OF MONEY WITH HIM. And of this unfortunate person NO TIDINGS CAN BE OBTAINED. The conduct of the pilots, and the mystery with which the whole affair is enveloped, have given rise to the most horrible suspicions.

FEMALE EMIGRATION.—In addition to the emigration of females, to be promoted under Government or colonial auspices, a considerable voluntary emigration might be very advantageously carried on if some better arrangements were made in Sydney and Melbourne for receiving those who happen to have no friends in the colony.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE

OF

THE OCEAN MONARCH.

We are called upon to record one of the most fearful calamities that has recently occurred in the vicinity of these realms—a truly English calamity moreover, and productive of great and enduring distress. We allude to the loss of the OCEAN MONARCH by fire off the Ormshead, near Liverpool, on Thursday in the past week. It was midday, almost in sight of the port of departure, and but a mile or two from the shore that the unhappy emigrants on board the Ocean Monarch found themselves exposed to a struggle more dreadful even than the one they were abandoning in despair. As a contemporary justly remarks, "Death by fire, or death by water,—such was the alternative presented for the instant choice of those who but a moment before were promising themselves a long and happy career in the land of their adoption. The mind shrinks from dwelling upon the full horrors of the scene. A ship on fire in the midst of the ocean and in the darkness of night, with no friendly sail at hand, no point or spot upon which the agonized imagination of the sufferers can rest in hope, has been generally supposed to be an image not to be outdone for terror. It is questionable, however, if the possibility of salvation must not have added to the bitterness of the pangs endured by the sufferers on board the Ocean Monarch during the short space of time left them for feeling or thought. The cottages on the Welsh coast were so near that they could see men gazing upon their calamity from their own doors; and the sea no doubt was studded, as it always is at the mouth of the Mersey, with boats and shipping."

It will be seen in the detail we are about to give that by the exertions of Mr. Littledale and the crew of his little yacht no less than 32 passengers were saved; that by a fishing-smack 13 more were preserved; and that, no fewer than 156 human beings were rescued from an appalling death by the courage and humanity of the Marquis de Lisboa, Captain Grenfell, and the Prince de Joinville. The gratitude of the country is due to these gentlemen, and will, we hope, be manifested in a way worthy of their devotion to the cause of humanity. We must add to the list 17 passengers conveyed to the Prince of Wales.

Mr. Littledale, who is the commodore of the Royal Mersey Yacht Club, had been at Beaumaris regatta, and he was returning in his yacht to Liverpool on Thursday with a party of friends. About twelve o'clock, when near the Great Ormshead, they observed the Ocean Monarch about five or six miles to the eastward of the Ormshead, in Abergele Bay, between the Ormshead and Abergele. Mr. Littledale and his friends were admiring the beauty of the splendid ship as she was pursuing her course to the Atlantic. On a sudden the Ocean Monarch was observed to put her helm as if returning to Liverpool. A flag of distress was immediately hoisted, and, in a few seconds, flames were observed to burst out abaft. The ship was lying right in the course of the yacht, and Mr. Littledale immediately bore away for her. On nearing her, although there was a stiff breeze blowing, with a heavy swell, the boat of the yacht was lowered, and proceeded to the ship for the purpose of rendering what assistance she could. Of course, with the swell on, it would have been next to certain destruction to the yacht had she been run alongside the ship, but the exertions of Mr. Littledale were of the noblest description, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that he has been the means of rescuing 32 persons from a watery grave.

The scene which presented itself to Mr. Littledale on nearing the vessel was of the most appalling and harrowing description. That gentleman truly describes it as awful, and such as he hopes never to witness again. The flames were bursting with immense fury from the stern and centre of the vessel. So great was the heat in these parts, that the passengers, male and female, men, women, and children, crowded to the fore part of the vessel. In their maddened despair women jumped overboard with their offspring in their arms, and sank to rise no more. Men followed their wives in frenzy and were lost. Groups of men, women, and children also precipitated themselves into the water, in the vain hope of self-preservation, but the waters closed over many of them for ever. No pen can describe this awful scene. The flames continued to rage with increased fury. In a few minutes the mizenmast went overboard, a few minutes more and the mainmast shared the same fate. There yet remained the foremast. As the fire was making its way to the fore part of the vessel, the passengers and crew of course crowded still further forward. To the jibboom they clung in clusters as thick as they could pack—even one lying over another. At length the foremast went overboard, snapping the fastenings of the jibboom, which, with its load of human beings, dropped into the water amidst the most heart-rending screams both of those on board and those who were falling into the water. Some of the poor creatures were enabled again to reach the vessel, others floated away on spars, but many met with a watery grave.

It appears that the fire broke out about twelve o'clock. Captain Murdock received his first intimation from the steward, and we cannot, perhaps, give a clearer view of the disaster than in the captain's own words:—

"The Ocean Monarch sailed from the river at daylight in the morning, in tow of a steam-tug. A fresh breeze was blowing at the time. About eight o'clock the pilot and the steam-tug left us. We made all sail and proceeded to sea. Nothing of any consequence

(Continued on page 188.)

TABLE TALK.



ITH reference to the Queen's projected voyage, the *Aberdeen Journal* says:—"The squadron will sail direct to Aberdeen, where her Majesty and Prince Albert will disembark, and proceed immediately to Balmoral. The house steward of the castle has arrived by express from her Majesty

at Osborne, as to the necessary arrangements for the reception of the royal party."

A few interesting autographs of Lord Byron occurred in a sale which took place on Saturday at the room of Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, auctioneers, of Piccadilly. We extract from the catalogue the following lots:—Lot 863. "The Curse of Minerva," thirteen pages 4to., entirely autograph, sold for £10. Lot 864. The well-known "Maid of Athens," the original MSS., two pages 4to., entirely autograph, sold for £4. 4s. Lot 865. The poem "Waterloo," from the French, four pages 4to., entirely autograph, sold for £4. 15s. Lot 866. "Lines written on a Cup formed of a Skull," two pages 4to., sold for £7. Lot 867. "Lines on the Elgin Marbles," two pages folio, sold for £3. Lot 869. Three leaves, being the opening lines of "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," &c., sold for £5. Amongst the other MSS. in the sale were some illuminated missals. Of these the most worthy of notice were lot 855, an illuminated missal, exhibiting a combination of French and Flemish art, which sold for eighty guineas; and lot 851, a small "Book of Hours," illuminated by a Flemish artist, which sold for £25. There were other illuminated books of lower pretensions which sold equally well.

Last week (says the *Carlisle Patriot*) an aged female, in her 80th year, named Muckalt, cut and bound twelve stooks of oats at Lindale, in Cartmel, near Ulverston.

As to St. Swithin, whether his influence be believed or not, there have been only nine days out of the forty usually assigned to him on which it has not rained.

There is no good (says the *Times*) in attempting to blink the fact that the budget of this year is very unsatisfactory. Our expenses are exceeding our income by no less than £2,000,000 a year. To make good the deficiency there are three courses generally open: the first is to impose additional taxes; the second is to borrow money; the third is to retrench expenditure. The first was signally discouraged by the House some months ago; and the votes on the estimates make the last impossible for the present. We are therefore driven to the ultimatum of borrowing money to pay our debts.

On the 26th of June, when some of the barricades in the Faubourg du Temple and at Belleville remained standing, a bullet struck an accoucheuse named Pinson in the head, while she was standing at her window, and killed her. At first it was believed to have been an accident, but it was a few days after ascertained that the act was intentionally committed by a journeyman butcher named Gosse, who did it to prove he was a good marksman. This getting abroad, Gosse absconded from Belleville and got into the employment of another butcher at La Chapelle St. Denis, where he was two days ago arrested. Two other men, named Pepin and Masson, who were with him on the 26th of June, and encouraged him in his crime, have also been taken into custody.

At Brechin, last week, a visit was paid by an elderly individual in a sort of a half-clerical garb, who palmed himself off as the Marquis of Breadalbane! He told a very lengthy story, the gist of which was that he was the veritable marquis, that he had made a wager with another aristocrat that he (the marquis) would travel for an entire year as a beggar, confining his perambulations to that extensive district of country between Taymouth and John o'Groat's House; and that, though his rental amounted to £90,000 per annum, he was, by his agreement, not to touch a stiver of it until the term of his mendicancy was expired. He added that in the meantime people would find that he was not insensible to any kindness or hospitality shown to him. This impostor has deluded not a few of our northern neighbours.

We regret to state that the crime of horse-stealing has increased to an astounding degree throughout England. But animal-stealing has by no means been confined to horses, as sheep and oxen, even in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis, have been slaughtered during the night, the carcasses taken away and the offal left, where it has been found the following morning by the owners.

The guillotine was erected for the first time since the Revolution of February at Reims, on the 22nd ult., for the execution of a murderer. The wretched man was more dead than alive when brought on the scaffold.

On the subject of Railway Accidents a parliamentary paper, presented by her Majesty's command, gives the following particulars:—It appears that out of a gross total number of 26,330,492 passengers carried on various railways in Great Britain and Ireland during the half year ending the 30th of June, 1848, ninety persons were killed and ninety-nine injured by accidents. A careful and minute analysis of these statistics shows that, of the ninety persons killed and ninety-nine injured, there were six passengers killed and sixty injured from causes beyond their own control; five passengers killed and two injured owing to their own misconduct or want of caution; seven servants of companies or contractors killed and fourteen injured from causes beyond their own control; fifty-two servants of companies or of contractors killed and eighteen injured owing to their own misconduct or want of caution; eighteen trespassers and other persons (neither passengers nor servants) killed and five injured by improperly crossing or standing on the railway; one person run over and killed at a crossing through the misconduct of an engine-driver, and one suicide. The victims of these accidents were either run over, knocked down, crushed to death, entangled in the machinery, scalded, or killed by contact with bridges, &c., collisions, &c.

Rumours prevail that some decided step will be taken by the Spanish Government to bring about an understanding with the English. The Duke of Roca is likely to be sent on a special message with amicable proposals.

On Friday a further portion of the houses in Flood-street, and 24 houses in Duck-lane and New Tothill-street, were being removed, to clear the ground for the formation of the new street from the Broad Sanctuary to Vauxhall-bridge-road, and from Buckingham Palace to the new Houses of Parliament.

The authorities, knowing what sort of a feeling would be excited against Powell, the Chartist informer, have had him and his family removed from his residence in Gloucester-row to another part of the town, where he is placed under the protection of the police.

In an estimate of the trade with France the importation of wine into the United Kingdom was thus stated:—In 1845, 544,116 imperial gallons; in 1846, 454,609 imperial gallons; and in 1847, 534,668 imperial gallons.

Several of the members of both Houses of Parliament, connected with the Government, dined together at the Trafalgar Hotel, Greenwich, on Saturday, in anticipation of the termination of the session.

Bilberries have been more plentiful this year than they ever were known to be. Upon the moors of North Dean gangs of women and children, of 60 and 200 each, have frequently been seen gathering this wild fruit; and yet the berries seemed to grow as fast as they could pluck them. One beneficial consequence has been, that many poor families have been enabled to provide clothing for their children, who otherwise would have been destitute.

The quantity of foreign sugar entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom, between July 5, 1848, and the time when the resolutions of the House of Commons of July 11, 1848, came into operation, is officially stated to have been 526,479 cwt. Amount of duty actually received thereon, £486,903. Amount of duty that would have been received thereon if the same had been entered after the receipt of the resolutions above mentioned, £526,463.

The Countess of Neuilly having applied to the Lords of the Treasury for permission to import from Antwerp, free of duty, some sacred vestments which she wished to present to her Roman Catholic priest, and intended to be used by him solely for devotional purposes, the revenue authorities have unhesitatingly granted the request.

Last week (says the *Lincolnshire Chronicle*) the wind was so high that some horse-boxes, unlocked at the Newark station, were impelled above a mile along the rail, at a rate which rendered it impossible for a man to overtake them. On the arrival of the afternoon train the engine was despatched to bring back the runaways; and after a short chase a capture was effected, and the independent boxes put into safe custody.

We are sorry (says the *Athenæum*) to be compelled to record the intended abandonment of the Kew Observatory by the British Association. This place has now for many years been the sphere of a series of observations on the physical conditions of the earth of the highest importance to science, and of great practical value. On this account we had hoped that the rumoured abandonment of the observatory would turn out to be a mistake; and that, assisted by the Government or some other society, the association would still continue its valuable observations.

The deliveries of tea from the London warehouses were last week 523,017 lb. The total deliveries this year, to the 16th ult., have been 23,495,000 lb., against 23,816,000 lb. during the corresponding period of 1847.

In the range of hills that divides Crook from Winstar, Derbyshire, there has been recently worked a vein of lead ore, which promises to be exceedingly rich, containing, from an experiment, to which part of it has been subjected, as much as 90 per cent. of the pure mineral.

The Hon. R. C. Neville, with his usual zeal in his researches of Roman remains, has been enabled lately, through permission of Mr. Jonas, of Ickleton, to have a field in his possession explored; it is situated within sight of the Roman encampment and Templi Umbra (as called by Stukeley), and about a quarter of a mile from the Chesterford station. The men in the employ of the hon. gentleman, and under his personal directions, commenced their labours about ten days since, and have succeeded in discovering the remains or walls of a large Roman building, supposed a villa, having already exposed to view five rooms or compartments. Hopes are entertained that it will lead to some further interesting discovery. Amongst the numerous fragments, &c., found, were the skeletons of two infants.

A return, showing the population, and the annual value of property rated to the poor's rates, has been laid before the House of Commons. It appears that in England and Wales, with a population (in 1841) of 15,906,741 souls, the annual value of the property rated to the poor's rate amounts to £67,291,171; the expenditure for the relief and maintenance of the poor for the year ending Lady-day, 1847, to £5,298,787; the rate in the pound of expenditure for the relief, &c., of the poor on the annual value of property rated to the poor's rate, to 1s. 7d.; the total number of paupers relieved, including the casual poor, to 1,728,350.

The total quantity of British spirits that paid duty for home consumption in 1847 amounted to 20,639,797 gallons; and the total quantity of colonial spirits to 3,329,677; making together 23,969,474 gallons. In 1846 the total quantity was 26,790,398, and in 1845, 25,591,723 gallons.

It is established (says the *Spectator*), by evidence distinct and indisputable, that "France," or the "French people," had no more to do with founding the Republic than it had with overthrowing the monarchy—far less. The evidence taken by the committee of the Assembly on the insurrections of April and June throws a valuable light on the whole anterior history of the revolution. The witnesses were the actors in that immense drama: each man paints himself a hero, an injured-by-his-ungrateful-country patriot, but most of them concur in damning each other, and all of them agree in proclaiming the anarchy of their councils. It was no majority of the nation that acted or decreed; there was no majority; every active party was manifestly a minority, and there were many of them. The monarchy did not fall before a new institution already formed; the monarchy fell by its own fault, and the republic turned up peradventure!

To judge by the evidence given by Mr. C. Maslin, deputy-surveyor of Windsor, Wycheewood, and Waltham forests, the dockyards derive no more advantage from the last-named than from the New Forest; and yet it is evidently most favourably situated for the purposes of Sheerness and Woolwich.

Transatlantic editors are often amusingly personal, amusingly to those whom it concerns not. We quote the *Louisville Journal*, e.g.—"Chapman, of the *Indianapolis Sentinel*, says that Mr. Van Buren has 'the mark of Cain upon his brow.' Chapman has the mark of several canes upon his back."

The following are the cholera returns for the week ending August 26:—In Charing-cross, M. 66, "English cholera (four days' duration)." In West Hackney, M. 58, "colic: cholera (four days' duration)." In same sub-district, girl, eight months, "cholera (two days and a half duration), convulsions (one hour)." In Hackney-road, Bethnal-green, boy, six months, "dentition (one month's duration); cholera infantum (five days)." In Shadwell and Wapping, Stepney, F. 82 years, "spasmodic cholera (four days' duration): no medical attendant." In St. Nicholas, Deptford, M. seven years, "cholera." In Lambeth Church, first part, F. 12 years, "cholera (twenty-one hours' duration)."

A statue of the late Marquis of Londonderry is now being executed in marble by Mr. Evan Thomas, the sculptor, which it is intended to place over the late marquis's tomb in Westminster Abbey, by the side of his great rival and contemporary statesman, the Right Hon. George Canning, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster having given permission to the present marquis to place in the Abbey this record of his distinguished predecessor.

At Madrid the first accents of free discussion, which, after long silence, have been issued from the press, have been gagged—the *Clamor Publico* has been seized two days following, and obliged to re-bounce the task of reviewing the measures of the Government. Arrests are as numerous as ever; the reverend Progressista, Senor Bacza, was seized a day or two ago by two sbirri. No improvement has taken place in the morality of the Administration. How should there, indeed, when the Interior is committed to a subaltern like Sartorius, who is calculated to have realized 50,000 dollars by the sale of offices?

At Liverpool, the Chartist, Dr. McDouall, has been pronounced guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned for two years.

In forming a cutting for the Great Western Railway to Gloucester, close to the city, the men have exposed to view a portion of what was probably a Roman water-duct. It consists of a concreted mass, Roman water-duct. It consists of a concreted mass, formed of pounded red brick and lime, five feet or six feet high, and four feet wide, hollowed out at the top into a deep channel. A length of about twenty feet is exposed.

VISCOUNT HARDINGE.

Henry, Viscount Hardinge, of Lahore, and of King's Newton, county Derby, G.C.B., is descended from Nicholas Hardinge, who was living in King's Newton in the reign of Henry VII. The present viscount is the third son of the late Rev. Henry Hardinge, rector of Stanhope Durham, by Frances, his wife, daughter of James Best, Esq. He was born on the 30th of March, 1785, and entered the army on the 8th of October, 1798, at the early age of thirteen, as ensign in the Queen's Rangers. He subsequently became lieutenant in the 47th (Lancashire) on the 25th of March, 1802; was gazetted captain in the 57th (West Middlesex) April 7, 1804; major, April 13, 1809; lieutenant-colonel, May 30, 1811; colonel, July 19, 1821; major-general, July 22, 1830; lieutenant-general, Nov. 23, 1841. He has filled the offices of Clerk of the Ordnance, Secretary at War, Secretary

was one of those who, in silence and in tears, buried his loved and honoured general in the citadel of Corunna. Viscount Hardinge was afterwards at the passage of the Douro, at the battle of Busaco, at the lines of Torres Vedras, at the battle of Albuera, the first and second sieges of Badajoz, at the siege and capture of Ciudad Rodrigo, at the third siege of Badajoz, at the battles of Salamanca and Vittoria, where he was severely wounded; Pampluna, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthes. Served also in the campaign of Waterloo, and lost his hand at the battle of Ligny on the 16th of June. Even as Governor-General of India, he was engaged in the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon. It was on the 18th of December, 1845, that the battle of Moodkee was fought; when the British troops, after forced marches of 150 miles, and while the men were suffering severely from want of water and ex-

the British troops might not be induced to fire upon the enemy, but drive them back by force of the British bayonet, which they did without a halt from one extremity of the camp to the other. He had two sons present, one of whom was a civilian, who, on the night of the 22nd, was sent to the rear of the army.

Although the wounded soldier knew full well that the body-maiming bullet struck alike the highest officer as well as the private, yet he never, perhaps, felt the truth more fully or more consolatory than when Lord Hardinge pointed to his handless arm, and reminded the maimed and groaning round that he himself had felt the pangs of the wounded on the blood-stained field of Ligny; and that, therefore, his were not mere words of course, but the words of one who, by personal experience, could sympathize with the sufferings of others; and, however bright may be the splendour which surrounds the name



EQUESTRIAN PORTRAIT OF VISCOUNT HARDINGE.

for Ireland, again Secretary at War, and in 1844, after the unexpected recal of Lord Ellenborough, was appointed to the distinguished rank of Governor-General of India.

Viscount Hardinge is one of the now fast diminishing number of military men who served throughout the whole of the Peninsular war; nearly all the time he was Deputy-Quartermaster-General of the Portuguese army. He was present at the battles of Roliça, and of Vimiero, in which he was wounded. At the glorious battle of Corunna Captain Hardinge was on the staff of the brave and unfortunate Sir John Moore; he was near when the general received his death-wound. On observing that, as the soldiers were placing him in a blanket, the hilt of his sword got entangled in the wound, he attempted to take it off; the dying hero stopped him, saying, "It is as well as it is; I had rather it should go out of the field with me." And he

haustion, received the attack of a force treble their own in number, defeated them with great slaughter, and captured seventeen of their guns. But it was at Ferozeshah, where he offered his services to Sir Hugh Gough, that the military talents and the personal courage of Viscount Hardinge were pre-eminently seen. "The night of the 21st of December," says the viscount in a private letter to one of his family, "was the most extraordinary of my life. I bivouacked with the men, without food or covering, and our nights are bitter cold." During this night he passed through the camp, going from regiment to regiment, keeping up the spirits of the men, encouraging them and animating their ardour. And in the morning, having ten aides-de-camp hors de combat—five killed and five wounded—he placed himself and his youngest son, a boy of seventeen or eighteen years of age, in front of the line, in order that

of Hardinge from his well-earned military renown, they derive a yet more vivid brightness from the recollection of his sympathy and compassion.

On account of his conduct on these memorable occasions, which ended in the total discomfiture of the Sikhs, the Governor-General was elevated to the peerage. On his return home he was welcomed as he merited; and, as a proof how highly he is esteemed by the present Ministry, he was sent to Ireland to watch the proceedings of the rebel forces, and to lend the aid of his talent, had it been necessary. Circumstances have happily not rendered this needful, and Lord Hardinge has returned to England and to his family. We trust that many years are yet before him to enjoy the affection of those whose privilege it is to know him personally; and to feel that he possesses, as we know he does, the esteem and good wishes of all.



THE WRECK OF THE OCEAN MONARCH. (SEE PAGE 184.)

DESTRUCTION OF THE OCEAN MONARCH.

(Continued from page 184.)

occurred until about twelve o'clock, when the order to 'tack ship' was given. We were then about six miles this side of the Great Ormshead. After the yards were hauled, the steward of the ship came up and told me that one of the passengers had lit a fire in one of the ventilators in the after part of the ship. I immediately sent an officer and one man with the steward to see to the matter—to put out the fire—and to bring up the delinquent. I at once went below, and discovered smoke proceeding into the main cabin, through one of the after state-rooms. We began, without delay, to throw water down; but, in five minutes afterwards, indeed almost instantly, the after part of the ship burst into flames. We put the ship before the wind in order to lessen the draught, but were obliged to bring her to, again. The fire produced the utmost confusion amongst the passengers,—all appeared infatuation and despair,—yells and screams of the most horrifying description were given—all control over them was lost; my voice could not be heard, nor my orders obeyed. Finding that nothing could be done with the yards, I caused both of the anchors to be let go, that the ship's head might be to wind, and the fire be kept as abaft as possible. The passengers crowded in numbers to the bowsprit to avoid the heat of the flames; many, in alarm and despair, leaped overboard, and, although spars and all loose materials lying about deck were thrown out for them to cling to, a great majority were drowned.

"In spite of all that could be done the flames increased. I gave orders to get the boats out. Two of them were got out, but before the lashings of the others could be cut they were enveloped in flames. The mate and several of the passengers, with part of the crew, got into one of the boats which was lowered, and a portion of the crew with some passengers into the other. The last thing which I did was to throw overboard a topgallant yard, with the assistance of the carpenter and one or two men, with a rope attached to it to make it fast alongside, and to tell the people to jump overboard and cling to it; then, finding the flames approaching so rapidly that I could neither get forward nor aft, I was obliged to heave myself overboard and cling to the spar for a short time, but, finding that there were too many already clinging to it, I swam to a board which fortunately floated near us, and, after remaining in the water about half an hour, was picked up by the boat belonging to the Queen of the Ocean.

"I should, perhaps, have stated before, that, seeing our disaster, the Queen of the Ocean yacht, owned by Mr. Thomas Littledale, of Liverpool, with a party of his friends on board, hove down to us, lowered her boat, and the crew, with indefatigable exertions, were the means of saving the lives of thirty-two. In the meantime, while the yacht was rendering every assistance in her power, the Brazilian war-steamer Alfonso, and the Prince of Wales steamer, bound to Bangor, with the packet-ship New World, sent their boats, and were the means of saving many that were clinging to the wreck and floating about on the spars. Their exertions were great and praiseworthy. The Queen of the Ocean remained alongside till three o'clock, and, when she had done all that was possible to do, set sail for Liverpool. Mr. and Mrs. Dow, of Glasgow, Mr. Southwith, and Mr. Fellowes are amongst the cabin passengers whom I know to have been saved.

"As to the origin of the fire, I differ from a published statement that I have seen. There was no wooden ventilator on board the ship; the ventilators were of iron. The fire originated, in my opinion, from smoking amongst the steerage passengers; the night before several pipes were taken from them. The fire was instantaneous; five minutes after it was discovered the whole stern of the ship was in flames. The cargo consisted of iron, dry goods, salt, and earthenware, the latter being packed in crates stuffed with straw."

The first mate, Mr. G. Bragdon, who acted most nobly and energetically throughout, gives the following particulars. He says:—

"When the catastrophe was at its height the confusion was so great—passengers screaming and running against each other—that order was entirely out of the question. On looking round to see what could be done, I saw that the second mate had lowered the stern-boat, and, with three men, had got into it. They were lying by astern. The captain was all this time exerting his utmost to restore order and to save lives.

"I next saw that some of the crew and passengers were launching the waist-boat. They succeeded, and a crowd pressed eagerly to fill her. They would most assuredly have swamped her, for she did nearly fill. In order to preserve the boat, as essential to the saving of lives, I jumped overboard and swam to the boat. I ordered the rope to be cut, and, that being done, she drifted astern. The captain was still on deck.

"The boat was nearly full of water and without an oar; I managed, by bits of boards, to keep her head to the sea, and by means of hats, shoes, and boots, to bale her out. While thus employed, a cabin passenger plunged into the water and made for the boat; I succeeded, by means of boards, to approach and save him. The wind being very fresh, I found it utterly impossible to regain the ship, but still held the boat to windward all that I could. After drifting about four miles to leeward, a smack picked us up; we were thirteen in number. I do not recollect the name of the vessel. I put the passengers on board, and having got four oars, with four men of the ship's company, I pulled with all energy for the ship. After proceeding about a mile, the Prince of Wales steamer, for Bangor, came alongside and took us in tow, and steered for the Ocean Monarch. When within about

a mile of the ship we saw a passenger holding on to a life-buoy. I picked him up and put him on board the steamer. I do not know his name.

"When we reached the ship we found the Alfonso, steam-frigate, there, partly to windward. Her boats were out—the admiral in one of them—using the most heroic efforts to save life. There were also two boats of the packet-ship New World there, and other boats from other ships. Previously, Mr. Littledale's cutter or yacht had been there, and, I understand, had picked up the captain and several others.

"At this time all the masts were gone, all the deck abaft the fore-castle in flames, and fire bursting in holes through the side. There were about a hundred of the passengers about the jibboom and the head. They were screaming deliriously, and a number of dead bodies were floating about. We at once attempted to deliver the people from the head, but there was great difficulty in approaching her. After some time we were enabled to rescue three, one man and two women, from the rigging under the bows: soon after I succeeded in rescuing a woman and a child, but the child died in the boat almost instantly.

"The Prince of Wales all this time could not approach, but she had promptly sent her boats out. She also furnished me with more oars and more men, and I endeavoured to get under the bows, but utterly failed in my exertions to persuade the passengers to come down. All but two, a man and a woman, refused. These two I saved. After putting them on board the Alfonso I took from her life-boat a sailor belonging to the New World: his name was Frederick Jerome. I then went to the Prince of Wales, which had anchored to the windward, and had a line from her to slack away under bows. Jerome took a small line from the boats, and, having divested himself entirely of his clothes, climbed up into the head of the Ocean Monarch. By means of the line he lowered the remainder of the passengers into the boat; they were about fifteen in number. Previous to this the other boats had rescued many, but still several individuals had fallen over while endeavouring, probably, to escape from the heat, or to reach the boats: and many were drowned.

"The whole of the upper deck was all burnt off, and the fire was bursting through the sides down to the water's edge. Jerome having lowered down the last person, a man, he descended, and we put him on board the Prince of Wales, as well as the remainder of the passengers. I went on board the Alfonso, where I experienced congratulations and every kindness. The Prince de Joinville, the commander, and the other persons on board, gathered around us. There were 139 persons saved from the wreck on board; many of these were women and children, partially naked. I saw all busy in clothing and comforting them; but among the most zealous, kind, and active were Mr. and Mrs. Lynn, of the Waterloo Hotel, who were on board. Mrs. Lynn went over to the poor children, seized them in her arms as they came on board, dried them, caressed them, and covered them in the best way she could. Mr. Lynn supplied the fainting with brandy and wine, and the less helpless with hot soups, meats, &c. The conduct of both was the subject of general admiration, and the poor poured on them incessant thanks and prayers. The Alfonso brought us to the Mersey, and the gentlemen on board desired us, if we wished, to remain on board all night."

The mate concludes his narrative without mentioning the praise bestowed on himself. We are aware, however, that he was highly complimented by the gentlemen on board the Alfonso, and that the passengers pressed upon him gratefully with "God bless you!—you have saved our lives."

The Brazilian Consul says, "The people on board the Prince of Wales deserve every credit for humanity; they made immense exertions, and succeeded, I believe, in getting off twenty persons. The seaman who so distinguished himself in saving life was Frederick Jerome; he belonged to the New World, which was lying near. He is, I understand, a native of Portsmouth." (This is now ascertained to be the fact.) "The Prince de Joinville noticed him, and, when he came on board, after his labours, called him on deck, shook hands warmly with him, complimented him eagerly, and in a manner most princely presented him with a handful of gold coins. We returned to the Sloane about eight o'clock, and we then landed 145 passengers; some of them were put on board the President. We were not able to make any very complete arrangements, but we got surgeons for the wounded and disabled, and saw that they were well looked after. There were very few of those with us seriously injured. I think, out of 156 we got off, not more than ten have been much wounded."

This most melancholy occurrence, of which we give an illustration, has created universal sympathy among all classes; and, owing to the strenuous exertions of a committee, the industry of private parties, and the appeals by different ministers to their congregations, the work of humanity prospers. Besides contributions of clothes, provisions, &c., the subscription lists are rapidly filling, and there is every reason to hope that in the course of a few days the poor surviving emigrants will be in a much more comfortable position, in a monetary point of view, than they were previous to this sad catastrophe. £100 has been received from the Chevalier Lisboa, the Brazilian Minister, for the crew of the Brazilian frigate Alfonso. This was communicated to them, when, to their lasting honour be it spoken, they one and all refused to receive the money, expressing a desire that it should be handed over for the benefit of the sufferers. The Prince de Joinville, when leaving a large sum of money with Admiral Grenfell, said, "Take this,

admiral, for those poor people; it is that which we intended to expend in a tour of pleasure, which, after this, it is impossible to enjoy."

The amount of money collected up to Wednesday was £2000.

Captain Murdock does not attach blame to the Orion or Cambrian, the two vessels which passed on-ward at the time of the conflagration. Wind and tide were with them; they were several miles off; and their decks were crowded with passengers.

With the view of obtaining a complete muster of the survivors, so that their names, for the satisfaction of their relatives and friends, might be recorded, and that the plans of relief which public generosity is so freely contributing might be duly administered to them, the Messrs. Harnden, of Liverpool, called a meeting of the whole of the passengers that could be found, at their offices in Waterloo-road. Nearly 150 drew up. Although private charity had in the mean time provided clothing for many, and had otherwise done much, a majority of the poor creatures were in the most wretched and destitute condition. One poor woman, who was present, had lost no less than five of her children; and it was pitiable to hear the recital of personal loss and peril which each poor sufferer had to tell.

A telegraphic message from Government was forwarded to the Mayor of Liverpool, making inquiries relative to Frederick Jerome, the seaman who behaved so gallantly.

The United States Consul, General Armstrong, has addressed a letter of thanks to the Prince de Joinville, Duke d'Aumale, Marquis de Lisboa, Admiral Grenfell, and Thomas Littledale, Esq.

The citizens of Manchester are subscribing liberally towards the fund for mitigating the sufferings of the distressed, and London will certainly contribute her share.

As there has been considerable discrepancy in the statements published as to the number of persons on board the Ocean Monarch at the time she left the Mersey, we have collected the following from authentic sources:—

Steerage passengers	-	-	-	322
First and second cabin	-	-	-	32
Captain and crew	-	-	-	42
				—396

SAVED.				
Per Alfonso, Brazilian steam-frigate	-	-	-	156
„ Queen of the Ocean, yacht	-	-	-	32
„ Prince of Wales	-	-	-	17
„ Smack	-	-	-	13
				—218
Saved	-	-	-	178
Missing	-	-	-	—396

The blackened masts and some of the spars of the Ocean Monarch ship, with portions of the rigging attached, were towed into the river on Friday, by one of the steam-tugs, which found them floating near the spot where the remains of the vessel went down. They were floated into the Prince's Basin, where they remain.

The following are the names of the first and second class cabin passengers which have been so far published:—

Cabin Passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. Down, Mr. Southworth, Thomas Henry, J. K. Fellowes, and Mr. Gregg.

Second-class Cabin Passengers.—Mr. James Siddall, Maine; Mrs. Howard and child, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Roper and two children, Miss Maria Banning, Mrs. Shaw, Mr. H. Powell, Mr. Bristow, Mr. Murphy, and four others.

In this account only twenty-three out of thirty-two—the real number—are referred to; but a complete list will, no doubt, be shortly given.

At a meeting of the Shipwreck and Humane Society on Wednesday, for the purpose of taking into consideration the services rendered by the parties instrumental in rescuing the sufferers from the conflagration on board the fated vessel, the gold medals of the society, executed by Wyon, of the Mint, were presented to Mr. Littledale, owner of the yacht Queen of the Ocean; Admiral Grenfell, Brazilian Consul-General; Captain Lisboa, commander of the Alfonso; and Frederick Jerome. A sum of money was also voted to the crew of Mr. Littledale's yacht.

The Mayor of Liverpool having written to the Prince de Joinville and the Duc d'Aumale, returning thanks on the part of the town, for their exertions during the burning of the Ocean Monarch, a reply was subsequently received expressing their gratification, and also praising the exertions of the various parties instrumental in saving the poor emigrants.

Mr. Bunn, it is said, has taken Covent-garden Theatre for the winter season, with a view of giving English operas; and he is in treaty with the following vocalists:—Miss Romer, Miss Rainforth, Miss Miran, Mlle. De Mendi and Mlle. Nissen (both of whom speak English); Messrs. Sims Reeves, Harrison, Stretton, Whitworth, &c. Conductor, M. Schira. Chorus-master, Mr. Land. Operas by Wallace, Laurent, and Balfe, are to be performed.

In the New Forest there are fifty thousand acres of uncultivated land, with a railroad passing through it, which brings it within three hours' easy access of the London market. The world almost may be searched for a parallel. What would be said if America could such a thing be found in the states of New York or Pennsylvania? What a triumphant argument for the friends of emigration could you find such an allotment within three hours' ride of Sydney or Quebec!

GLEANINGS OF FACT AND FICTION.

No. 2.—WINGFIELD MANOR-HOUSE,
DERBYSHIRE.

This manor-house consisted of two square courts, one of which, to the north, has been built on all sides, and the south side of it forms the north side of the south court, which has also a range of buildings on the east side of the south court. The latter court seems principally to have consisted of offices. The first entrance is under an arched gateway on the east side of the south court. The entrance to the inner court is also under an arched gateway in the middle of the north side of the south court. This manor-house was noted from being for some time in the possession of the Earls of Shrewsbury; and, in the time of Elizabeth, the then Earl of Shrewsbury held in his custody the unfortunate MARY QUEEN OF SCOTLAND, who, in the year 1569, attempted her escape, with which attempt the following legend is connected:—

There was a small grotto by the lake that wound before the old arched windows of the manor-house: a world of fine foliage was mantled above and around it, so as to exclude every intruder. To this choice retreat, on a beautiful summer evening, the Lady Edith Gordon bent her steps; she soon reached it, and, as she stood almost repenting her temerity, and hesitating if she should go in or turn back, she was startled by a voice close by her, and the blood leaped again to her cheek. "Edith, dear Edith," it exclaimed, "are you, indeed, here?" and the next moment a tall, handsome cavalier clasped her to his heart. "Dacre," she exclaimed, disengaging herself from his embrace, "do not let me regret the confidence I have placed in you; remember I consented to meet you here solely to hear of your plans for the deliverance of my beloved mistress; her distresses occupy every thought. Only effect her deliverance, and my eternal gratitude shall be yours." "Edith, for your sake I will devote myself to her service; but promise me, should this enterprise succeed, you will no longer refuse to let me claim this dear hand; only tell me this suspense shall end ere long. You know not the torture I endure when I see you surrounded by the gay throng with whom you are so often obliged to mingle; and tell me, is it necessary to give them so much more of your time, and so many

more of your smiles, than you bestow upon me?" "Dacre, Dacre, is it you who ask me this question? Oh! is it possible to mete our attentions to those we love with the same indifference we use towards the rest of the world? Would no tell-tale countenance, no treacherous accent, betray the secret which it is our interest at present to maintain? Is it not unkind to make poor Edith's pride confess so much?" "My own sweet Edith," he exclaimed, "I am, indeed, answered, and I will, for your dear sake, exert every nerve to accomplish

contrive some signal that may acquaint us with her determination: what shall it be?" "Look through those branches," said Edith, "you see that small window at the top of the high tower. Should the Queen consent to escape to-night, I will, as soon as it is dark, place in that window three lights in the form of a triangle; if it cannot be done to-night, the three lights shall be in a row. And now I must leave you. I fear my long absence from the house may be noticed. God bless and preserve you, dearest Leonard. He only knows how this undertaking will terminate.



ENTRANCE TO THE COURT, WINGFIELD-HOUSE, DERBYSHIRE.



My heart is unusually heavy, and forbodes evil; for my sake, dearest, run no unnecessary risks." He clasped her again to his breast, while he endeavoured to reassure her, and spoke so confidently of the success of their project, that she strove to compose her spirits, and rally her courage to meet all danger, and perform the part required of her. She then tore herself from his embrace, and sped, with the fleetness of a deer, across the park to the wicket, which she unlocked with the key given her by her lover, safely crossed the court, entered the arched door, and had proceeded along the gallery some distance, when a door at the end of it opened and Northumberland stood before her. "The Lady Edith has been enjoying the pure air of the park late this evening," said he, addressing her. "I have, indeed, spent a delightful hour, amidst its many beauties," said she, endeavouring to assume an air of indifference she far from felt. "How is it my Lord of Northumberland has so soon left the banquet-hall?" "In truth I care but little for the pleasures of the table at any time," returned he, "and least of all just now. You need not fear me, Lady Edith," he continued gently, "surely Dacre must have told you that I am his firm friend?" "Excuse me, my lord," she said, evading his question, "the Queen may require my attendance." She curtsied, and left him. "I wish I could feel more confidence in him," she mentally exclaimed, as she hurried to her own apartment to gain composure before she sought the Queen, to make known to her, and gain her consent to agree to, the proposed plan for her escape. After some time spent in vainly endeavouring to still the throbbings of her heart, and assume a courage she could not feel, she sought the Queen's private apartment. "Well, my sweet Edith," she said, as the fair girl entered, "I need not ask if your visit to the park this afternoon has proved successful: the blush on that speaking countenance is a sufficient answer." "I have, indeed, seen Sir Leonard Dacre, your grace, and he entreats your grace will no longer defer your escape, but endeavour to accomplish it to-night, or it may be too late; the Queen Elizabeth has given orders to the Earl of Huntingdon to take the care of your grace, being suspicious of my Lord of Shrewsbury." "May God forgive her," said the unfortunate Mary, "for her conduct towards me: there is, indeed, no time to lose. But I dread involving any more in the ruin that is sure to overtake all that befriend the unhappy Mary. No, no, I will make no further attempt to regain my liberty, I feel sure it will be useless, and will not risk another life in making such an attempt." "Oh, do not say so, honoured and dearest lady," exclaimed Catherine Seaton, "you know not how many true hearts live only in the hope of hailing you once more their Queen!" "Urge me not, Catherine; I dare not consent to let more blood be spilt in my fallen cause." "No blood will be spilt, your grace; do not think it; everything is arranged, and you will not disappoint those that are impatiently awaiting your decision." After some time Mary consented that Edith should show the signal agreed upon at the turret window. The approach of night was watched with feelings of the deepest anxiety by all, more especially by the Lady Edith, who, in spite of every efforts could not divest herself of the most gloomy forebodings. The intervening time was spent by her in earnest prayer that all would be well; and a short time before midnight Mary, supported by the Ladies Seaton and Fleming, followed the trembling Edith along the gallery to the arched door, which she opened without noise. The court was safely crossed, the wicket passed, and the grotto gained without a word being spoken. "Thank God, your grace is safe so far," exclaimed Dacre, as he issued from his place of concealment, and bent on one knee to take the hand offered by the Queen; "your friends anxiously await you about a quarter of a mile from hence. Shall I bring your grace's horse here?" "No, no," hastily interrupted the Queen, "it is an unnecessary risk; the sound of his feet may betray us; let us proceed at once. I like not the appearance of those lights moving so rapidly from window to window. God grant our flight has not been discovered." "Let us hasten to join our friends," said Dacre, drawing the arm of the trembling Edith within his own. They immediately took their way across the park, keeping under the shadow of the trees, and in a short time the fugitives found themselves in the midst of a small party of the Queen's most staunch adherents, by whom they were enthusiastically welcomed. Lord Seaton led out the horse appointed for the Queen's use, and placed her in the saddle. "Mount quickly, my lords, or we are lost," said Dacre, whose practised ear had caught the sound of voices in the distance, and the heavy tread of armed men in the courtyard of the manor-house. "To horse! to horse!" said Seaton, "we must, indeed, ride for it;" and, seizing the bridle of the Queen's horse, he struck the spurs into his own, and galloped off, followed by all the rest who were now mounted. "Stop, stop!" exclaimed a deep voice, which Edith immediately recognised as that of Northumberland, as a party of horsemen issued from amongst the trees. "Stop! and surrender in the Queen's name, I charge you." "Never, traitor! never while life is left me. Ride on, dearest Edith, I will turn, and meet the scoundrel. It will give the unfortunate Mary time at least." He turned as he spoke, and discharged his pistol at Northumberland, without effect. In the next instant the sharp, ringing sound of a carbine came from the thicket, and Dacre, springing suddenly in his saddle, reeled and fell; while his horse, freed from its rider, dashed madly on, spurning the sod beneath his feet as he flew. The pursuers passed on, heedless of Edith, who had sprung from her palfrey and thrown herself by his side, and

was now vainly striving to stanch the blood that flowed freely from a wound in his side. For a long time he was insensible to her cares. "Dacre!—my own Dacre!—do not leave me alone in this terrible cold world!" she exclaimed, while tears came to her relief and fell in torrents upon his face. He then unclosed his eyes, and recognised her. A smile of peace rose upon his livid lips, his head rested upon her shoulder, and all of earth, save of each other, was dead to them; her bitter agony alone breaking the silence of the night, for the sound of the pursuers and the pursued had long been lost in the distance. At length he spoke—"May God bless and comfort you, my beloved Edith. Do not forget me; but let my

memory to you be a pleasant thing—
An odour that came and passed with the spring."

His hand slightly pressed hers, she felt a shiver pass through his frame, his head dropped heavily upon her supporting shoulder, and a lifeless clod was all that was left of the being that had so long been enshrined in her young heart. In the meantime the unfortunate and unwilling authoress of this sad scene had been overtaken, and, after a fruitless struggle on the part of her faithful friends, had been taken back to the manor-house, accompanied by her attendants, when she missed Edith; but, as Sir Leonard Dacre was also missing, she hoped he had effected his escape accompanied by Edith. Who, then, can describe her anguish when, towards sunset the following day, his lifeless body, with the insensible form of the unhappy Edith, was brought to the manor-house. For hours Edith, nor moved nor spoke; mind and body seemed alike bound in an apathetic stupor; but the incessant cares of those around her were at length crowned with success, and she awoke to a full sense of her misery. On the fourth day from this she expressed, with a faltering voice, her fixed determination once more to behold her lover, ere the cold grave received his loved form. Catherine Seaton, her devoted friend, who had never left for an instant since that fatal night, as well as the unhappy Mary, entreated her not to encounter a shock she was so little able to bear, but in vain, and she entered the room where the remains of him she so truly loved lay attired in the fearful habiliments of the grave. Two hours had elapsed, and no one had ventured to disturb the sorrows of the mourner, when Catherine softly opened the chamber door and spoke to her, but she noticed not her affectionate entreaties that she might share her grief; she then entered, and found her sitting by the side of the opened coffin; she approached, placed her hand on her shoulder, looked in her face, uttered a fearful shriek, and sank senseless on the ground. In a moment she was surrounded by the attendants, when the cause of her terror became evident. Edith Gordon, the young and beautiful, was no more. They looked upon the face of her lover: many tears had been shed upon it, for the glistening drops were not yet dry, and his lips were deeply compressed, as though the heart-broken girl had imprinted a last long kiss, staggered to the chair, and died. And so ended the fatal attempt made by the Queen of Scots to make her escape from Wingfield Manor-house.

COUNTRY QUARTERS.

BY

THE COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON.

CHAPTER X.

The following day a portion of the junior officers of the — Regiment were invited to Ballymacross Castle, it being by no means the intention of Sir Geoffrey Fitzgerald and his lady to confine their hospitality to the senior ones, while these last were engaged to the ball which was to follow in the evening, and the other half of the juniors were to dine with the baronet the third day, their superior officers being again engaged for the third ball. Thus three gala days, as the giver termed them, followed each other, a mode of displaying hospitality frequently adopted in Ireland. At each of these balls Miss O'Neill was the partner alternately of Captain Sydney Mordant and Mr. Herbert Vernon, both alike smitten with her, but with very unequal chances of winning her affection, her preference being wholly accorded to the first, although she as yet knew not how deep was the impression made on her heart. Never had that young and innocent breast previously harboured so dangerous a guest as love; consequently she was not aware of the extent of his power until, on taking leave of her at the conclusion of the third ball at Ballymacross Castle, Captain Mordant, with an involuntary sigh, remarked to her that "the last three evenings had been the happiest of his life, but would render future solitary ones more insupportable," when her quiet evenings at home less happy than previous ones.

"How much I should like to have the honour of being presented to the Countess O'Neill," said Mordant; "may I, Miss O'Neill, entreat that favour from you?"

Grace blushed and faltered as she promised to ask permission from her grandmother, but added that she hardly hoped an exception to the rule of seclusion made by her grandmother, would now be accorded.

"But may I call at your door?" inquired Mordant. Another blush, and a gentle assent, sent Mordant back to his quarters more in love, yet less unhappy, than before.

"Was there ever a more beautiful creature than Miss O'Neill?" demanded Herbert Vernon, as he and Mordant drove away from Ballymacross Castle after the last ball.

"Never," was the sole reply.

"I feel over head and ears in love with her, Mordant, but cannot flatter myself into a belief that my suit would ever prove successful, however warmly urged. Yet when I think to what a comparatively brilliant destiny I could elevate her by making her my wife, and transporting her from this wild and comfortless country to the stately home and abundant luxuries in which it abounds, which will one day be mine, a latent hope springs up in my breast that she may be induced to accord to my position and prospects that which no stretch of vanity could lead me to think she would concede to myself. Before I had seen Miss O'Neill, had any one told me I could ever bring myself to sue for the hand of a woman who loved me not, and who only accepted me for my prospects, I should have pronounced such a supposition not only an insult but an impossibility; nevertheless, such is the revolution produced by an all-engrossing passion, that pride, self-respect, all, all yield to its influence; and I am weak—mean enough, to be ready to accept with joy the hand of her whose heart I fear I may never be able to touch."

Herbert Vernon hid his face with his hands, while his deep sighs revealed the extent of his emotion.

"This passion is of so recent a date, you know so little of her who has excited it, that a little reflection, and an avoidance of Miss O'Neill's society, may enable you to conquer it, my dear Vernon."

"And can you, Mordant, imagine that she is one of those women who, once loved, can be so easily forgotten?"

Mordant's heart prompted a ready reply, but he forbore to utter it, for it would have entirely coincided with the sentiments of his friend; so he affected to make light of the subject, and said, "You know the lines, Vernon—

"None without hope e'er loved the brightest fair,"

"Yes," replied Vernon, interrupting him, "and the next line, which applies to me—

"For love will hope where reason would despair."

Yes, such is precisely my state. The reserve and coldness of Miss O'Neill convince my reason that I have no cause for hope, yet the syren still cheats me."

"But this is not your first passion, Vernon; and, as a former one has subsided, may not this also fade away when no food is given for its maintenance?"

"This, though not the first, is, I feel, the only real passion I ever knew. It is as different from the former one as the object that has created it is superior. O! Mordant, if she showed only half the pleasure when I approach her that she evinces when you do I should be the happiest man alive!"

"Surely you are mistaken, Vernon. I assure you I have never had the slightest reason to think that I have found more favour in her eyes than you have."

"And I, fool as I am, have let you into the secret! Have I not seen her blush whenever you drew near her?"

"Miss O'Neill is only lately introduced even into the narrow circle here, which its inhabitants designate the world, or, more properly speaking, society. She is naturally shy and prone to blush, as is generally the case with persons of her age and sex who have never mingled in more extended circles."

"So I might suppose if she blushed when other men approach her, Mordant; but I have watched her narrowly, and never have I seen the least suffusion of her cheek, except when your presence, or the mention of your name, produced it."

How rapidly throbbed the heart of Mordant, and how delicious were the sensations he experienced, as another confirmed the belief he had previously hardly dared to indulge, lest vanity might have misled him. He could have embraced Vernon, so transported was he by his words; but the recollection of his own dependent position, and the conviction that never would Lord and Lady Fitzmordant consent to his marrying the object of his attachment, damped his transitory happiness.

"Perhaps, Mordant, if you were to plead my suit with Miss O'Neill, and let her know what my prospects are, the certainty that my father and mother would receive her on whom the happiness of their only son depended with open arms, and tell her all the good you know of me, she might be disposed to listen to my proposal?"

"But might not a compliance with your desire, Vernon, expose me to the danger of forming an attachment which, in my peculiar position, must be a hopeless one? Miss O'Neill is not, I confess, a person with whom any man with a disengaged heart could come in frequent contact with impunity."

"You feel, you admit this, Mordant. Ah! yes, I was right in my supposition when I guessed that you are already, perhaps unconsciously, smitten with her who has captivated me."

"I will be frank with you, Vernon. I am not indifferent to the charms of Miss O'Neill; nay more; I never felt so lively an interest in any woman before; but, as I never can hope to call her mine, I am not so selfish as to wish to entangle her affection, as prevent her from listening to your suit; believing, as I firmly do, that with an honourable, kind-hearted, and good-tempered fellow like yourself, she would have a fair chance of happiness."

"My dear Mordant, I can never forget your conduct on this occasion," said Herbert Vernon, clasping the hand of his friend. "Judge, then, how strong is the affection which would lead me to seek the possession of her hand, even though assured that with it she could not bestow her heart. This is being selfish—mean—whatever you like to designate it; but, knowing

at I would devote my life to making her happy, that my father and mother would act as the tenderest parents to her, that my friends and connections would come hers, I cannot but hope that I might in the end acquire the affection I would give worlds to possess."

"But are you not premature, Vernon, in declaring your attachment? Consider you have known Miss Neill little more than two or three weeks, and out three weeks have spent only four evenings in her society, and those in crowded balls."

"Mordant, your blood is colder than mine, if you think that it requires a longer time than four evenings for a creature so lovely in person and admirable in mind as Miss O'Neill to captivate a heart like mine."

Mordant felt his own heart too profoundly touched by the truth of the assertion of his friend, and when the carriage stopped at the barracks, and they parted, he heartily wished that Vernon had not made him his confidant, nor asked him to plead his cause with Miss O'Neill; for, as a man of honour, he felt bound to serve his interest, however painful to his own feelings. Men are so often the dupes of their own hearts, that who shall say that, in accepting the suit imposed on Mordant by his friend Vernon, he was not unconsciously influenced by the desire of facilitating occasions of interview with the secret object of his own affection, which might furnish opportunities of becoming better acquainted with her? Reason sometimes warns mortals that certain results are likely to spring from certain causes, and they, admitting it, form resolutions not to let such results occur, believing that they can always avert them. Nevertheless they do not adopt the wise course of avoiding the cause of the effect they dread; namely, of shunning the object with whom they know their peace might be in danger; and, determined not to risk their happiness and their own by an ill-assorted marriage, they fearlessly rush into danger by interviews which feed the flame of affection, until it becomes torture to separate from her they love, and they end by their marriage, which, at the commencement of their passion, they determined on never forming. Well may this weak conduct be compared to the infatuation of flies, who hover around a flame, which first singes their wings without teaching them to avoid it, and ends by their total destruction.

Mordant was kept awake for some time by certain qualms of conscience, as to the propriety of his own conduct. Was it right for him to seek opportunities of becoming better acquainted with the qualities of a creature so irresistibly charming, that even on so short an acquaintance with her, he felt that his heart was no longer free, certain as he must be that the more he knew her the stronger must his attachment prove? But as he believed the danger would be confined solely to him, that there would be no risk to her for the part he had undertaken of pleading the suit for another must lead her to think that he had no views for himself, the desire of seeing her blinded him to the possible or probable consequences, and silenced his scruples. There would be, as he said to himself, always time to withdraw from her presence when he should find he could no longer master his feelings; and with this vain belief he at length sank into slumber, to dream of her who occupied all his thoughts. Had Mordant been a vain man it might have occurred to him that the peace of the beautiful Grace O'Neill might be endangered by frequent interviews with him; and he was so honourably disposed that such a possibility would have prevented him from seeking them; but he was really so free from vanity, the besetting sin of the generality of young men, that it never did occur to him; hence he believed that he risked only his own peace when he sought to become better acquainted with her.

The following morning, at breakfast in the mess-room, the hospitality of Sir Geoffrey Fitzgerald and the balls of the preceding three nights, furnished the universal topic of conversation.

"There were, I admit," said Colonel Maitland, "a number of very pretty girls present; but Miss O'Neill, in my opinion, so infinitely superior to them all, that she totally eclipsed them. Her manner, too, is so distinguished, so perfectly lady-like, that I could do nothing but admire and wonder how in this wild country she could have acquired such ease and elegance."

Herbert Vernon looked triumphantly across the table at Mordant, and, encouraged by his colonel's praises of Miss O'Neill, mentally applauded himself for having selected her as the object of his affection.

"For my part," observed Mr. Hunter, "I think Miss O'Flaherty quite equal to her, though in another style."

"Yes, a very different style, I grant," remarked Lieutenant Marston; "Miss O'Neill resembles a fine Arabian horse, and Miss O'Flaherty a capital hackney."

"But how comes it, Hunter, that Miss O'Flaherty has found such favour in your sight of late? The other day you spoke slightly of her."

"I didn't know her then," replied Mr. Hunter, "but, now that I do, I think her one of the most agreeable girls I ever met."

"I confess that I think all the Irish young ladies we have seen remarkably handsome, and, although not quite as polished as our English ones, far more pleasant and piquant," said Captain Sitwell.

"Their freedom of manner somewhat shocks one at first," observed Major Elvaston. "We Englishmen are not accustomed to have young ladies shake hands and welcome us as cordially on the second interview as if we were old and privileged friends; but this freedom extends no further, and I have a

strong notion that any one presuming on it to take the slightest liberty, would find himself severely reprimanded."

"Or laughed at, which would be, perhaps, the more mortifying check of the two," said Captain Sitwell.

"The characteristic features in the manners of Irishwomen, seem to me to be little changed since Lord Chesterfield, when Viceroy of Ireland, pronounced his opinion of them," observed Colonel Maitland. "His lordship, than whom there were few better judges of women, said that the Irishwomen looked less correct than English ones, but were in reality more so."

"Although I will not admit that any women can be superior to those of our own country," remarked Captain Sitwell, "I nevertheless am attracted by the artless gaiety, the buoyant spirits, and unceremonious cordiality of greeting of the Irish ladies, who, unconscious of evil in others, because they are conscious of none in themselves, like frank and lively children, are ready to amuse and be amused with others."

"I agree with you," said Mordant, "and believe that the ill-natured comments sometimes called forth by the natural vivacity of Irishwomen wholly originate in the ignorance of those who utter them."

"With every inclination to judge fairly of the ladies of this side of the water, I confess," remarked Colonel Maitland, "that I would prefer to see them resemble Miss O'Neill a little more, who, free from the formal and conventional reserve of our Englishwomen, is equally so from the too vivacious and demonstrative freedom of the Irish."

(To be continued.)

LITERATURE.

OUR LIBRARY CHAIR.

The Campaner Thal; or, Discourses on the Immortality of the Soul. By Jean Paul F. Richter. Translated from the German by Juliette Bauer.

This is an admirable translation of a great work in small compass. Miss Bauer has quoted the testimony of Carlyle to inform the English reader of the intellectual power of her original, and we cannot do better than transfer that quotation to these columns. "He is a phenomenon from the very surface; he presents himself with a professed and determined singularity; his language is a stone of stumbling to the critic; to critics of the grammarian species, an unpardonable, often an insuperable, rock of offence." Unfortunately the sway of such critics is not limited.

From these discourses, whose object is to dissuade an infidel in immortality from his unbelief, we extract the following magnificent paragraph, premising that Karlson is the infidel.

"The sun sank deeper behind the mountains, and giant shadows, like mighty birds of prey, came coldly down upon us from the eternal snow. I took Karlson's hand in mine, and looked with tearful eyes into his manly, beautiful countenance, and said, 'Oh! Karlson, on what a blooming, grand world, you throw an immeasurable gravestone, which no time can lift! Are two difficulties, based, too, on the necessary ignorance of man, sufficient to overthrow a belief which explains a thousand greater difficulties, without which our existence is without aim, our sufferings without explanation, and the holy Trinity, in our breast, three furies, and three terrible contradictions? A tending God's hand, leading and feeding the inner man (the child of the outer one), teaching him to go and to speak, educating, refining him, is shown in all things—from the shapeless earthworm to the brilliant human face, from the chaotic nations of the primitive ages to the present century, from the first faint pulsation of the invisible heart to its full, bold, throbbing pulse in manhood—and why? That when man stands upright and exalted, a beautiful demigod, even amid the ruins of his old body temple, the club of death may annihilate the demigod for ever? And on the eternal sea, on which the least drop throws immeasurable rings, on this sea a lifelong rising and a lifelong falling of the soul should have the same termination, namely, the end of all things—annihilation? And as, from the same cause, the souls of all other worlds must fall and die with ours, and of this shroud and crape-veiled immeasurability nothing remain but the ever-sowing and never-reaping solitary world-spirit—who sees one eternity mourn for another—there can be no aim and no object in the whole spiritual universum: for the purpose of the development of succeeding or successive ephemerata is no progress for the vanished ephemerata, scarcely even for the last one which can never exist. And you take for granted all these enigmas and contradictions by which all the strings of creation, not only its harmony, are torn; because two difficulties present themselves to you, which cannot any better explain mortality. * * * Dearest Karlson, you would bring your eternally jarring discord into this harmony of the spheres! See how calmly the day goes, how grandly the night sets in! Did you not think that our spirit will rise one day from its grave of ashes, when you saw the mild, pale moon rise grandly from the crater of Vesuvius?"

We regret we have not space for a more lengthened notice; but we refer the reader to Miss Bauer's translation, which is deserving of all praise.

The Man in the Moon for September.

This is an excellent number, to which we shall refer next week, when we shall have more space at command.

Sharpe's Magazine,

Which we have just received, will be noticed with the other magazines next week.

FINE ARTS.

PANORAMA OF CANTERBURY AND ITS ENVIRONS, FROM THE DANE JOHN. Bogue, Fleet-street.

The effect of this panorama is so pleasing and informing, if we may speak so, that we doubt not other interesting localities will have a similar attention paid to them by artist and publisher, both of whom have put forward their work in a spirited and admirable manner. We believe that the public is indebted for this panorama to the talented pencil of Mr. G. F. Sargent.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL ON DITS.

THE CONCERT AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE. — The concert for the benefit of the chorus singers of her Majesty's Theatre took place in the concert-room of the establishment on Saturday last. Besides the celebrated vocalist herself, Gardoni, the two Lablaches, Belletti, and though last, not least, Thalberg, contributed gratuitously their services in aid of their humbler brethren. Every part of that great room was crowded with auditors, and every part of the performances was entitled to the highest praise. The concert, which was a selection from Donizetti, Rossini, Verdi, Weber, Meyerbeer, and Thalberg, was commenced by the Pyrenean singers, after whose performance came an aria from "I Lombardi," "La mia Letizia," by Gardoni. Jenny Lind then made her appearance in an aria (Donizetti), and fully merited the unanimous encore which followed her exquisite performance. The Lablaches and Belletti were well received in a trio from "Margarita d'Anjou" (Meyerbeer), "Pensa e Guarda." After these a fantasia from the "Sonnambula" was executed by Thalberg in his most admirable manner, and elicited great applause, but certainly not beyond the desert of this celebrated pianist. Jenny Lind again appeared, and, if possible, exceeded her former efforts in that difficult piece of vocalism in the "Schlesische Lager," in which two flutes are introduced. She was most rapturously encored by the audience. In the second part of the concert, after "Il mio piano," by Belletti, Thalberg again astonished his hearers by his performance of a grand fantasia from "Massaniello." A quartetto in which Jenny Lind took a part with Belletti and Lablache, and in which the chorus also sang, was encored. "Un Segretto" was given by the Lablaches with their accustomed success; and the whole was concluded by the Swedish melodies, given in the most delightful manner by the charming artiste who has made them so celebrated and so popular. This concert, taken either in the aggregate or in its separate parts, is among the very best that has ever been given in the great concert-room of the theatre, or in any other similar place. Every artist exerted himself to the utmost of his ability, and met his reward in the applause and delight of those who were present. Of the performances of Thalberg and the Swedish prima donna it would be almost impossible to speak in terms of eulogy too high. Their reputation could hardly be increased by their exertions, but it was to the fullest extent supported and confirmed.

Grisi, Vera, Mario, Ciabatta, and Tagliafico, with Benedict as director, have commenced an engagement at the Theatre Royal, Dublin. Alboni, with Corbari, Salvi, and Osborne (the pianist), are to give concerts at several places in the west of England.

It is the intention of the manager of the Princess's Theatre to perform comic operas chiefly next season; and he has engaged Miss Poole, Mr. Allen, and Mr. Weiss, and is in treaty with Madame Thillon and Mlle. Nau. Conductor, Mr. E. Loder. Leader of the band, Mr. Eames.

Mr. Gerhard Taylor gave, on Wednesday, one of his classical harp recitals in Newman-street, which was very fashionably attended. The performances by the talented artiste were of the very highest merit: the selections were admirable, including compositions by Thalberg, Mendelssohn, Hummel, Liszt, Kalkbrenner, Dreyschock, Beethoven, and himself.

THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, on Wednesday, were crowded with fashionables on occasion of M. Jullien's benefit. Mr. Sims Reeves sang charmingly on the occasion.

VAUXHALL.—The Gardens were, on Monday night, more than usually attractive. In addition to the *sui generis* performances of "Juba" as *Lucy Long*, the excellences of the "bone" accompaniments and the excellences of the "bone" made of Mr. Pell, Mr. Van Amburgh and his lions made their appearance, and went through the somewhat terrific exhibition with which the public were delighted and frightened a few years back. The gardens were crowded. The company could not have consisted of less than six or seven thousand persons, all of whom, by repeated encores and cheers, expressed a delight at the entertainment provided. The fireworks were at their usual scale of magnificence, and the whole of the amusements were arranged with judgment and good taste by Mr. Wardell, the proprietor of the gardens. The season has hitherto been unpropitious, but it is to be hoped the patronage of the public will, if the weather permit, prevent the proprietor from being a loser by his exertions.

THE PARIS AND



Figs. 1.



2.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1. *Morning Negligé*.—Petticoat and short wrapper of fine white cambric muslin. The petticoat has ten narrow flounces, moderately full, and quilled with the Italian iron. The wrapper reaches only to the knees, and the corners are slightly rounded. It is trimmed with three frills in the same style as the petticoat, but narrowing gradually towards the throat. The sleeves are demi-long, and loose at the lower part of the arm, and finished at the bottom with three frills. Over the shoulders is a very small round cape, trimmed with six narrow frills. It is sloped down at the throat and fastened by a cameo brooch. A lace demi-cap of the half-handkerchief form, with a border of lace, set on rather full at each ear. The back hair plaited, and the front hair arranged in waved bandeaux, with one long ringlet curl at each side. Slippers of bronze kid, trimmed with pink satin. On one arm a gold bracelet with a cameo clasp.

Fig. 2. *Afternoon Dress for the Country*.—Robe of striped silk, pale green and white. The corsage tight, demi-high at the back and shoulders, and cut square on the bosom. The trimming of this dress is composed of quilled ribbon, corresponding in colours and pattern with the silk. Up each side of the skirt there are two rows of this quilled ribbon placed closely together. One of the rows

is carried up each side and round the back of the corsage, so as to produce the effect of an open front, and three rows of plaited ribbon are placed horizontally across the bosom. The sleeves are demi-long, and finished at the ends with two rows of the same trimming. Under-sleeves of thin muslin, slightly full, drawn at the wrist on a band of lace or needlework, and finished by a lace edging. Chemisette of drawn muslin, headed by a row of needlework or lace insertion, and finished round the throat by a narrow lace edging. The back hair plaited, and the front hair in waved bandeaux. Gloves of pale yellow kid.

Fig. 3. *Walking or Carriage Costume*.—Robe of royal blue satinette, the skirt quite plain. A pardessus mantelet of black satin, trimmed with short ends in front, edged with fringe. A row of fancy silk buttons extends from the shoulders to the waist in a slanting direction. Bonnet of pale pink crape, trimmed with bouquets of roses, and a small veil of white lace. Collar and cuffs of worked muslin. Gloves of apricot-coloured kid.

Fig. 4. *Promenade Dress*.—Robe of very pale lilac glacé silk; the skirt with four tucks, of graduated widths, each tuck headed by two rows of narrow black velvet ribbon; the corsage high to the throat, and the front trimmed with horizontal

rows of black velvet ribbon; the sleeves tight, with turned-up cuffs trimmed with narrow rows of black velvet ribbon. Shawl mantelet of sea-green silk, edged with fringe of the same colour, and above the fringe three rows of narrow chain gimp. A white chip bonnet, trimmed with satin ribbon and bouquets of white and lilac flowers. Pocket-handkerchief with a bordering of needlework, and edged with a narrow lace. Gloves of pale yellow or lilac kid. Boots of grey cashmere, tipped with black leather.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

Ribbon is very much employed in trimming dresses, even those of the most simple materials. A very pretty style of ribbon trimming is that represented in our engravings in this day's paper (Fig. 2). This figure also exhibits a form of corsage at present very fashionable in Paris. It is called the Pompadour corsage. It may be open down to the waist: the open part confined by rows of plaited ribbon placed horizontally, the chemisette being visible between each row of ribbon. The sleeves of these dresses should always be open and demi-long, trimmed at the ends with several rows of plaited ribbon, and with under-sleeves of muslin or lace.

A description of a few of the most admired

LONDON FASHIONS.



3.



4.

dresses worn on the promenades in Paris and in the fashionable English watering-places will afford an idea of the most elegant costumes of the season:—

1. Bonnet of white crape and tulle, ornamented at each side with bouquets of white roses without foliage. Small bouquets of the same flowers under the brim. High dress of striped silk: the colours shades of bright rose and grey. The front trimming composed of small bows of ribbon without ends; the bows formed simply of two loops, having in the centre a small buckle of steel or marcassite. A black lace shawl, grey boots, parasol of white watered silk.

2. Bonnet of pink crape, covered with white tulle, and trimmed with ruffles of pink taffety, cut at the edges. Under-trimming, a quilling of white tulle, intermingled with pink daisies. Dress of green barège; the skirt trimmed with four flounces, each edged with narrow silk braid, the colour of the barège. A shawl mantelet of plain white muslin, trimmed with a flounce scalloped at the edge. Green boots. Parasol of shaded pink and white silk, with fringe of the same.

3. French chip bonnet, having on one side a plume of white feathers, tipped with pale blue. Under-trimming, three or four rows of white and blue blonde, disposed alternately. Dress of white

muslin, the corsage high and full; the fulness gathered on a band at the waist. The skirt trimmed with five narrow flounces, quilled. The sleeves slightly full, and gathered on a narrow band at the wrist. A sash of white and blue ribbon, fastened in front of the waist by a buckle of marcassite. Mantelet of blue taffety, trimmed with narrow frills pinked at the edges. A mantelet of white muslin, trimmed with quilled flounces, corresponding with those on the dress, might be worn instead of the silk mantelet.

The subjoined description of two costumes of a more simple character may assist the arrangement of a dress for a morning walk or drive in the country:—

1. A straw bonnet, trimmed with coloured ribbon or with rows of green velvet. Dress of green and white chequered foulard, trimmed up the front with a froncé of the same material, the froncé edged on each side with one or two rows of narrow green soutache. Pardessus of black moire, trimmed with black lace. Brown silk parasol. Brown boots, tipped with black.

2. Bonnet of broad Dunstable straw, trimmed with white ribbon, crossed in front, and cut bias way to form the bavolet at the back. Morning dress, open in front, in the peignoir style, of printed muslin. The pattern, an arabesque design in

apricot, pink, or blue, on a white ground. The dress is edged all round and up the two fronts with two narrow quilled frills. A white muslin mantelet, trimmed with two flounces, scalloped at the edges in button-hole stitch. Boots of grey cashmere. White silk parasol.

In the form of bonnets there is but little change. They are still worn low at the ears, and to tie closely under the chin. For the country straw is almost universally worn; and straw in every variety, from the coarsest Dunstable plait to the finest fancy openwork. The latter may be lined with crape, silk, or satin of various colours, and trimmed with flowers. For straw bonnets of the ordinary kind, that is to say, Dunstable and other broad plaits, velvet trimming is much worn. This trimming consists of narrow rows of velvet stitched over the whole of the bonnet, in the direction of the rows of straw, intermediate spaces being left between the rows. The under-trimming may be loops of velvet of the same colour, with three or four rows of very narrow velvet on the inside of the brim, close to the edge. For the garden many ladies wear broad brimmed hats of leghorn or straw, of the form which the French called *jardinière*. They may be simply trimmed with a band of black velvet, fastened on one side in a bow and long ends.

BLACK.



BLACK (Mr. R.).

- (a) It would be better to play the Knight to K square.

WHITE.

1. R to K Kt sixth
2. B to Q B eighth
3. R takes P+
4. P checkmates

(A.)

2. Q Kt P one sq
3. B to K seventh+
4. P checkmates

(B.)

3. B to K second
4. R takes P, checkmate

BLACK.

1. K to Q Kt fourth (A)
2. K to Q R fourth or fifth
3. K to Kt fourth

(A.)

1. K to R fourth
2. K to Kt fourth (B)
3. K to R fourth

(B.)

2. P takes P
3. Anywhere

ENIGMA.

Though in all states united we appear,
We are divided in the senate-house;
You'll find us soon (and all will then be clear),
One in a rat! the other in a mouse!

CHARADE.

THREE EXTENSIVE FIRES.—For several hours on Wednesday morning considerable excitement prevailed in the metropolis in consequence of the fire-engines continually tearing through the public streets. Upon making inquiries it was ascertained that during the morning no fewer than three fearful fires had broken out, which, in a comparatively short time, consumed a vast amount of property.—One fire took place upon the premises belonging to Mr. Harding, situate in Mill-street, near the Grand Surrey Canal, Old Kent-road.—Another fire, and which destroyed a considerable quantity of property, took place in the sugar-factory belonging to Messrs. Farrie Brothers and Company, situate in Church-lane, Whitechapel.—The other fire happened at 17, King's Head-court, Holborn-hill, in the tenure of Mr. Thompson, a machine-ruler.

THE CHURCH.

RESTORATION OF THE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS AT GREAT YARMOUTH.—Several centuries ago the principal entrance to this church was—as in cathedrals—by the western door. From thence was an uninterrupted view through the nave, terminating at the then "grand altar" at the east, a distance of more than 200 feet. Though this entrance is now restored, yet the view from it is intercepted and lessened by the brickwork which yet fills up and disfigures the beautiful eastern arch under the tower, and also separates it from the chancel.

THE ARMY.

LONDON GAZETTE.

LONDON GAZETTE.
DOWNING-STREET, Aug. 25.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Lieutenant, Sir J. L. Caldwell, of the East India Company's Service, to Knight Commander of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath, to be an ordinary member of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the said Order. Her Majesty has been further graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Major A. Galloway, of the East India Company's Service, Companion of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath, to be an ordinary member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Order.

WAR-OFFICE, Aug. 25.—7th Light Dragoons.—Acting Assistant Staff Surg. R. Wilson, M.D., to be assist.-surg., vice Young, appointed to the 73rd Foot. 33rd Regiment of Foot.—Lieut. R. G. Wale to be capt., by purchase, vice Maude, who retires; Ensign F. Bennett to be lieut., by purchase, vice Wale; H. T. Law, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Bennett. 50th Foot.—Major J. Mill, from half-pay Unattached, to be major, vice G. M. Few, who exchanges, receiving the difference; Capt. J. B. Bonham to be major, vice Mill, who retires; Lieut. W. S. Carter to be capt., by purchase, vice Bonham; Ensign W. A. D. Anderson to be lieut., by purchase, vice Carter; Ensign R. Carter, from 75th Foot, to be ensign, vice Anderson; Lieut. F. T. Lister to be adjutant, vice Mulen, who resigns the adjutancy only. 73rd Foot.—Assist.-Surg. W. B. Young, from 7th Light Dragoons, to be assist.-surg., vice Swift, appointed to the 98th Foot. 75th Foot.—A. Harrison, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Carter, appointed to 50th Foot. 76th Foot.—J. Geddes, gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice Gray, deceased. 98th Foot.—Assist.-Surg. B. Swift, M.D., from 73rd Foot, to be assist.-surg., vice B. Viret, dismissed the service by the sentence of a general court martial.

UNATTACHED.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. 1. *Foot*.
on half-pay Portuguese Officers, to be major, without
chase. *Foot*. to be lieut.-col.

BREVET.—Major J. Mill, of the 50th Foot, to be Surgeon in the Army. *Ordnance Medical De-*

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Aug. 24.—Ordnance
partment—P. S. Warren, gent., to be assist.-surg.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of the County of York, and of the City and County of the City of York:—2nd Regiment of West York Militia: Lieut. W. Webster to be capt.; R. G. Walker, gent., to be lieutenant; vice Bruce, resigned.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of Southampton.—North Hants Yeomanry Cavalry—1st Mon. G. A. Byron to be lieut.

THE NAVY.

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 17.—Corps of Royal Marines—Col. Second Commandant Menzies, K.H., to be col. commandant, vice Aslett, retired on full pay; Lieut.-Col., J. M. Pilcher to be col. second commandant, vice Menzies, promoted; Capt. and Brevet Major S. Garmston to be lieut.-col., vice Pilcher, promoted; Capt. and Brevet Major J. H. Stevens, to be lieut.-col., and attached to the artillery companies of the corps; First Lieut. R. S. Bunce to be capt., vice Garmston, promoted; Second Lieut. H. G. Elliot to be first lieut., vice Bunce, promoted.

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 24.—Second Lieut. J. H. Davis, vice F. W. Davis, resigned.

PORTSMOUTH.—On Saturday, at twelve o'clock, the ships and platform battery fired royal salutes in honour of Prince Albert's birthday; the ships dressed. Dr. Sir W. Burnett, the director-general of the medical department of the navy, has been making his annual inspection of the medical departments connected with this port. The following ships and

THE SQUADRON OF EVOLUTION.—The ironclad vessels under Napier's orders left Cork last week on the experimental cruise off Cape Clear:—St. Vincent, 120; Captain Daeres, flag-ship; Prince Regent, 90; Bellerophon, 80; Amphion, 31; Tweed, 18; Pilot, 16; Helena, 16; Frolic 16; Renard, 10 (screw); and Stromboli steamer. The others (Blenheim, 55; Dragon, 8, &c.) will follow, and join as they can be spared by the Lord Lieutenant and the commander-in-chief. After a fortnight's cruising they will return to port. Diamond 28-gun gun frigate.

LAUNCH AT SHEERNESS.—The Diamond, vessel number one of that useful and symmetrical class of the navy, Captain Sir W. Symonds, is peculiarly famed, was launched on Tuesday at the dockyard.

At Woolwich the Basilisk steam-sloop was in the week.

THE SCOURGE.—We understand that the sloop as a vessel, the *Scourge*, which Captain Donald has condemned the *Scourge* steam-sloop as a vessel, is a very efficient vessel; his lordship has caused her mortar to be replaced by a 64-pounder, and fitted a pivot gun instead. — *United Service Gazette*. — We have much pleasure in announcing that the *Scourge* is a very efficient vessel. — *United Service Gazette*. — We have much pleasure in announcing that the *Scourge* is a very efficient vessel. — *United Service Gazette*.

NAVAL GOOD-SERVICE PENSION.—We have just received from the Admiralty, in announcing that Lord Auckland has bestowed the good-service pension, vacant by the death of Captain Marryat, C.B. upon Captain Donat H. O'Brien (1821). It will be remembered that this is the officer who, in a manner perfectly astounding, effected his escape from a French prison, after two previously unsuccessful attempts. The narrative of this surprising undertaking has been published in two volumes. This officer subsequently served with distinction in the action of Alger. He was a lieutenant of the Amphion in the action of Lissa; and senior lieutenant of the Bacchante, under the same gallant commander (the late Sir William Hoste, Bart.), participating and commanding in many dashing exploits.—*United Service Gazette*.

LAW AND POLICE.

INFAMOUS ROBBERY.
Solomon

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—*Solomon Leary*, the professional dentist, was indicted for robbing one Gustave Goldberg, —The prisoner stealing a watch valued at £6 and two sovereigns. —The prisoner, a German merchant, who could not speak a word of English, and was examined through the medium of an interpreter, said that on the morning of the 18th of June, as he was passing down a street near St. Mary Axe, the prisoner

came up to him and said, "There are two policemen after you for smuggling, and £100 reward has been offered for your apprehension; if you will give me £10 I'll make it all right and get you through it." Before witness could make any reply to the accusation, prisoner seized hold of him and took his watch and the money from his pocket. Amongst the persons attracted by the prosecutor's resistance was some one who understood German, and, having heard the prosecutor's statement, said, if there was any truth in the charge of smuggling, a policeman had better be called. Prisoner said that was just what he wanted, and that he would fetch one, upon which he walked away with the property, but was subsequently apprehended. The jury returned a verdict of *Guilty*. A great number of Jews came forward and gave the prisoner a high character for respectability. The Common Sergeant said he had no doubt the prisoner could get many to give him a character, but it would not serve him, and the sentence was that he be transported for ten years.

FALSE CHARGE OF POISONING.

OLD COURT.—*Mary Spry*, 49, and *Mary Anne Dore*, 24, her daughter, two well-dressed, respectable-looking women, surrendered to take their trial upon an indictment charging them with the wilful murder of *Mary Anne Louisa Dore*, a child four months old, by administering to her a quantity of deadly poison, called white arsenic. The bill preferred before the grand jury involving the same charge was ignored, and the prisoners were now arraigned upon the coroner's inquisition. Mr. Bodkin prosecuted, and Mr. Clarkson was for the defence. Mr. Bodkin, in stating the case to the jury, said it would be his duty to lay before them the facts under which the charge was preferred, and although, from a perusal of the depositions, he entertained an opinion that in the result the prisoners would be freed from the charge made against them, yet he was sure the jury would say that it was a very proper case to be fully inquired into. The prisoners were charged with the offence of murder, the murder being committed upon the person of the child of the younger prisoner, and the grandchild of the other; and he must admit that the evidence showed that the prisoners had uniformly treated the infant with kindness and affection, and that also there was an utter absence of proof of any poison being traced to the possession of either of the prisoners. The learned counsel then gave a narrative of the facts as they afterwards appeared in evidence, and said that, as arsenic would be undoubtedly proved to be found in the stomach of the infant, it was more satisfactory, not only to the public, but also to the prisoners themselves, that a full inquiry into all the circumstances should take place. The following evidence was then adduced:—*Louisa Spry* said: The prisoners are my mother and sister. The deceased was my sister's child. On the 13th of July an arrangement had been made by my sister to accompany a friend named *Murton* on an excursion to the Isle of Wight. The child was taken ill on that morning, and a medical man named *Woolmer* was sent for, and his assistant came, and some medicine was given to the child, and my sister and her friend went away with it. My sister returned the next day, and the child died on the following morning. Cross-examined: My mother is the wife of the steward of the late *Princess Sophia*, and he is still in the establishment until the affairs are settled. My mother and sister were always very kind and affectionate to the child, and appeared to grieve deeply at its death. The prisoners were both committed to Newgate upon the charge, but were admitted to bail by Mr. Baron Alderson. Elizabeth Susan Spry, another sister, confirmed the evidence of the last witness with regard to the illness of the child, and also proved that Mr. Hustler, the assistant to the medical gentleman who had been sent for, said that it might take the journey with safety. Cross-examined: I gave the child a boiled rusk the night before. Nothing else was given to it but the medicine that was ordered. The child had been affected with thrush from a fortnight old. My mother and sister were always very kind and affectionate to the infant. After a great variety of evidence had been gone into, Professor Taylor, the eminent lecturer on chemistry at Guy's Hospital, deposed that he had examined the stomach of the deceased, and found one grain of arsenic; but, in his opinion, the death of the child arose, not from the arsenic, but from the inflammation occasioned by the state of the bowels, which had been well established; and all the symptoms deposed to by the witnesses were, according to his view of the case, to be ascribed to that disease, and not to the presence of arsenic. From all the circumstances of the case, it was also his opinion that there was no arsenic in the child's body when it was brought back from the Isle of Wight, and that it must have been administered within eight or ten hours of the child's death. He added that he did not observe any trace of calomel in the body of the deceased child, and, according to his view of the case, the death was clearly to be attributed to the state of the bowels, as before mentioned. Professor Taylor was about to give some explanation upon the subject of the difference of opinion that appeared to exist between him and Mr. Rogers, when he was stopped by Mr. Baron Platt, who said it was useless to proceed any further with the case. They were not sitting there to justify medical men, but to justify the poor women at the bar. His lordship then, with considerable warmth, said there did not appear to be the slightest ground for the charge, and it only showed what might be done by a coroner's jury. A verdict of *Not Guilty* was at once returned, and the learned judge ordered the prisoners to be immediately discharged.

SENTENCE ON THE CHARTISTS.

In passing sentence on *Bezer* and the other Chartist prisoners, the judge, in allusion to the necessary increase of punishment, said:—"The increase of the punishment would not be very great, but still there must be some increase on the present occasion." He then sentenced *George Snell*, *Robert Crowe*, and *John James Bezer* to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for two years, to pay a fine of £10 each to the Queen, and at the expiration of their imprisonment to enter into their own recognizance in £100, with two sureties in £50 each, to keep the peace for five years. The fourth defendant, *Bryson*, was sentenced to the same term of imprisonment, and to find the same amount of sureties for five years, and in addition to pay a fine of £20; and the whole of the defendants were further ordered to be imprisoned until the sureties were entered into and the fines paid. When the sentence was pronounced *Bryson* exclaimed to his companions, "Never mind, brother Chartists; come along!" This attempt to cheer his comrades' spirits appeared to have very little effect. None of them made any reply, and as they left the bar they appeared thoroughly dejected and crestfallen.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS, Saturday.—*Thomas William Bye* was indicted for having fraudulently and by false pretences obtained a bill for the sum of £35 from a gentleman. It will hardly be believed that in the year 1818 a jury were understood to say that they should like to find both the prosecutor and the defendant guilty!!! The learned judge, amid much laughter, intimated to them that it was not competent for them to find a prosecutor guilty in that way; and then with respect to the defendant, they must give a verdict of acquittal, because there was not sufficient legal evidence to support the indictment. The jury then returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

THE CHARTIST PRISONERS.

At Bow-street, on Thursday, the Chartist prisoners were brought up in a body and committed for trial. The valiant *Cuffey*, who was so prominent a member of the National Assembly, laughed during the whole of the time he was in court, and treated the matter with the utmost indifference.

MARKETS.

MONEY MARKET.—On Wednesday business was quite languid in the funds, with prices also in decline until nearly the close of the market, when symptoms only of a rally took place. From 85½ to 86, at which Consols were quoted at the opening, they merely recovered one step, to 85½ to 86, at which they left off for money and account. The dullness in the market, and the unusual paucity of transactions, were attributed to the uncertainty which prevailed as to the mode in which the two millions vote of credit should be disposed of and laid out by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. On Thursday Consols left off at 85½, sellers, for the September, and 86½, buyers, for the October account. The market flat. Shares steady. Yesterday Consols left off at 85½ for September, and 85½ for October.

MARK-LANE, Monday.—At market there was a liberal show of English wheat from Kent and Suffolk. Fine dry samples of old were in good request at fully 3s. per quarter over the currency of this day week; the quality of new generally so very damp and inferior, and so unfit for millers' use, there was hardly any demand for it. Free foreign sold 2s. to 3s., and bonded 3s., higher. Indian corn held for 3s. to 4s. advance, but less demand for floating cargoes. We must note barley, malt, and beans, each 2s., and peas 3s., dearer. The sale of oats was less extensive, but chiefly arising from the firmness of holders, who insisted on fully 1s. per quarter more. Yesterday the corn market was dull, and prices were drooping.

COVENT-GARDEN, Monday.—Pine apples, English, 3s. 6d. to 5s. per lb.; West Indian ditto, 1s. to 3s. 6d. each; apples, 1s. 9d. to 3s. 6d.; pears, 2s. to 3s. 3d.; plums, 4s. to 6s. 6d.; and currants, 2s. 6d. to 6s. per half sieve; black Hamburg grapes, 1s. 6d. to 4s.; Muscat of Alexandria, 4s. to 6s. per lb.; and cherries, 10d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.; peaches and nectarines, 6s. to 12s.; and apricots, 8d. to 2s. per dozen; melons, English, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; Dutch ditto, 1s. to 2s. 8d. each; walnuts, 2s. 6d. to 4s. per bushel; filberts, 70s. per 100 lbs.; mulberries, 4d. to 8d. per pottle; cucumbers, 2d. to 10d. per brace; ditto, for pickling, 4s. to 5s. per 100; artichokes, 2s. to 3s. 6d. per dozen; broad beans, 4d. to 1s. per half sieve; peas, 2s. to 3s. 6d. per bushel; spinach, 6d. to 1s. per junk; radishes, 8d. to 1s. per dozen; hands; horseradish, 2s. to 3s. per bundle; small salads, 2s. per dozen punnets; mushrooms, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per pottle; cabbages, 6d. to 1s. per dozen; turnips, 2s. to 3s.; carrots, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; and onions, 3s. to 4s. per dozen bunches; potatoes, 1s. to 3s. per bushel.

SMITHFIELD, Monday.—Inferior beasts, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; second-quality ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; prime large oxen, 3s. 10d. to 4s.; prime Scots, 4s. to 4s. 2d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; prime small ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; suckling ditto, 17s. to 25s.; inferior sheep, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; second-quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; coarse-wooled ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; Southdown wethers, 4s. 10d. to 5s.; large hogs, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; small porkers, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; quarter-old pigs, 16s. to 22s.; lambs, 4s. to 5s. Supply at market—Beasts, 4361; sheep, 25,850; calves, 499; pigs, 410.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday.—These markets have been very moderately supplied with both town and country killed meat; hence the general demand has ruled very firm, and in some instances the quotations have had an upward tendency. About 700 carcasses of foreign meat have been on sale. Inferior beef, 2s. 8d. to 3s.; middling ditto, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; prime large ditto, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; middling ditto, 4s. to 4s. 4d.; prime ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; large pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; lambs, 4s. to 5s.

BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday.—POTATOES.—The best samples of potatoes are in excellent request, at from £5 10s. to £6 10s. per ton. The middling and inferior kinds move off slowly at £3 to £5. The supplies on offer are large for the time of year.

HUNGERFORD, Monday.—This market was fairly supplied with most articles, which moved off steadily at but little alteration in prices.

BILLINGSGATE, Monday.—Turbot, 2s. 9d. to 7s.; brills, 10d. to 2s. 6d.; codfish, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; whittings, 3d. to 5d.; lobsters, 9d. to 2s. 6d.; crabs, 6d. to 2s. 6d.; and mackerel, 6d. to 8d. each; soles, 6d. to 2s. 3d. per pair; eels, 8d. to 1s.; salmon, 7d. to 9d., ditto trout, 4d. to 6d. per lb.; grey mullets, 4d. to 1s.; red ditto, 4d. to 10d.; and haddocks, 3d. to 6d. each; dried ditto, 2s. to 4s. per dozen; flounders, 1s. to 2s. per dozen; shrimps, 8d. to 10d. per quart; dried ling, 4d. per lb.; whitebait, 1s. per quart.

BREAD, Monday.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 8½d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 7½d. per 4lb. loaf.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

On the 26th ult., at Lady Bateman's, Portman-square, the Hon. Mrs. Whyte Melville, of a daughter.
On the 25th ult., at the Vine, Hants, the lady of William Wiggitt Chute, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 26th ult., at Blackheath, Kent, the wife of Peter W. Barlow, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 25th ult., the wife of the Rev. M. Marks, Burton-street, Burton-crescent, of a son.
On the 24th ult., at the vicarage, East Pennard, the wife of the Rev. A. Goldney, of a son.
On the 24th ult., at Parbold-hall, Lancashire, Mrs. Francis Twining, of a son.
On the 24th ult., at Oxford, the wife of the Rev. George Rawlinson, M.A., of a son.
On the 24th ult., at Grove-house, near Leeds, the lady of Joseph Middleton, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a son.
On the 31st ult., at the rectory, Harbledown, near Canterbury, the wife of the Rev. Alfred Lyall, of a son.
On the 24th ult., at the rectory, Blaisdon, the lady of the Rev. R. R. Hurle, of a daughter.
On the 24th ult., Mrs. John Ansted, of the Grove, Clapham-road, of a son.
On the 29th ult., at Sussex-house, Hammersmith, the wife of Dr. Winslow, of a daughter.
On the 28th ult., at Village-place, Beckenham, the wife of C. Lea Wilson, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 27th ult., at Brighton, the lady of the Rev. W. M. Du Pre, of a son.
On the 25th ult., at the rectory, Pen Ditton, near Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. W. B. James, of a son.
On the 25th ult., at Lansdowne-road, Notting-hill, the lady of H. Tindal Atkinson, Esq., of a son.

On the 27th ult., at No. 35, Duncan-terrace, Islington, Mrs. Joseph Tucker, of a daughter.

On the 25th ult., at Little Shelford, near Cambridge, the wife of John Collyer, Esq., of a son.

At the Duke of Buccleuch's residence, at Richmond, the Countess of Desart, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 26th ult., at Salisbury Cathedral, by the Rev. George Radcliffe, J. H. Thompson, Esq., of Croydon, Surrey, to Mary, younger daughter of the late George Smith, Esq., of Salisbury.
On the 22nd ult., at the parish church of Treeton, by the Rev. — Rodgers, John Kekwick, Esq., of the Holmes, near Rotherham, to Fanny, daughter of Thomas May, Esq., of Catcliffe, Yorkshire.

On the 24th ult., at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, by the Rev. A. F. Pettigrew, A.M., James Fordham, son of the late Joseph Harris, Esq., of Aston Tirrold, Berks, to Ellen Maria, younger daughter of Wm. Neck, Esq., of Camberwell-grove, Surrey.

On the 23rd ult., at Sutton Veney, Wilts, by the Rev. C. Scott, Bliss J. Hume, Esq., 80th Regiment, to Mary, third daughter of the Rev. W. D. Thring, D.D., rector of the above parish.

On the 22nd ult., at Loughgall, by the Venerable Archdeacon Magee, James Whitshed De Butts, Esq., late Captain 74th Highlanders, third son of Lieut.-General Sir Augustus De Butts, K.C.H., to Anna Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Nathaniel Garland, Esq., of Michaelstowe-hall, Essex, and of Woodcote-grove, Surrey, and of Mrs. Garland Cope, of Hyde-park-square, London, and Drumilly, county Armagh.

On the 15th ult., at St. Mary's Church, Paddington, by the Rev. Percival John Brine, William Dewe Piers, Esq., son of the late Rev. Octavius Piers, of Preston vicarage, near Weymouth, to Ann Hitchings, daughter of the late George Hitchings, Esq., of London, and grand niece of the late Captain Tasker, of Upton Castle.

On the 24th ult., at Thrybergh, by the Rev. Raymond Blathwayt, the Rev. Charles Blathwayt, vicar of Chelmarsh, Shropshire, to Eliza, daughter of John Hardy, Esq., of Thrybergh-park, Yorkshire.

On the 24th ult., by the Rev. W. E. Hoskins, at St. John's, Margate, James Joseph Freeman, Esq., of Brixton-hill, Surrey, to Eliza Maria, the youngest daughter of Edward Boys, Esq., of Margate.

On the 24th ult., at the Bowdon Downs Chapel, near Manchester, by the Rev. J. E. Giles, of Sheffield, John Sands, Esq., merchant, London, to Maria, youngest daughter of Joseph Leese, Esq., of Richmond-hill, Bowdon, Cheshire.

DEATHS.

At Point de Galle, in the island of Ceylon, on the 18th o June last, on his return from India, after 35 years' service in the British army, Colonel Courtenay Chambers, Lieut.-Colonel of the 25th Regiment, or King's Own Borderers, and formerly of the Grenadier Guards.

On the 27th ult., in Eccleston-square, Charles Samuel, eldest son of the late Samuel Gambier, Esq., aged 58.

On the 27th ult., at his residence in Hyde-park-street, John Cox, Esq., in the 64th year of his age.

On the 24th ult., at Loft's-hall, Essex, aged 77, John Wilkes, Esq. He served the office of High Sheriff for Essex, and had been for many years a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for that county.

On the 26th ult., at his house at Clapham, aged 62, John Perram, Esq., late of Norfolk-square, Brighton.

On the 22nd ult., in the Clapham-road, Frances, relict of the late Joseph Sanders, Esq.

On the 24th ult., at Kensington, Lady Miles, wife of Colonel Sir Edward Miles, C.B., R.I.S.

On the 24th ult., at the residence of his son, Long Cross Parsonage, Chertsey, Humphrey Hall, Esq., late of the Hermitage, Walton-on-the-Hill, Surrey, in his 86th year.

On the 24th ult., at Dover, Ann, the wife of William Carr, Esq., of Slaley-cottage, Blackheath-park.

On the 24th ult., in her 23rd year, Caroline Sophia, the wife of John Scholefield, Esq., of Edgbaston, Birmingham, and eldest daughter of James Shaw, Esq., of Park-grove.

On the 24th ult., at Forest-hill, near Windsor, in his 18th year, George Francis, fourth son of William F. Riley, Esq.

On the 22nd ult., at Henwick-hall, near Worcester, Anna, relict of the late Jonathan Walker, Esq., late of Ferham, near Rotherham.

On the 26th ult., at Chichester, George Fraser, Esq., lieutenant Royal Navy, youngest son of the late Major-General John Henry Fraser, of Ashling-house, Sussex.

On the 27th ult., at No. 5, Princess-street, Hanover-square, Captain John Campbell, late of the Royal Marines, in the 63rd year of his age.

On the 26th ult., at the rectory, Hemingford Abbots, Huntingdonshire, in her 57th year, Fanny, the wife of the Rev. Edward Selwyn, second daughter of the late Rev. John Simons, rector of Paul's Cray, Kent.

On the 27th ult., at his residence, Enfield, Middlesex, after a long illness, Mr. Phineas Pateshall, formerly of Fenchurch-street, London, at the advanced age of 95 years.

On the 24th ult., Eliza, wife of H. Bright, Esq., of Ealing, late of Dudley-villa, Paddington.

On the 28th ult., Abigail, third daughter of D. A. Lindo, Esq., of Mansell-street, the authoress of the Hebrew and English and English and Hebrew Lexicon, aged 45.

STOWE.

In resuming our account of the progress of the sale at Stowe we are in a measure compelled, by the nature of the beautiful objects we have this week selected for illustration, to glance back at an event which, in our own time, has given the princely mansion a new celebrity. We refer to the visit of her Majesty and the Prince Albert to the Duke of Buckingham, which must be fresh in the memories of most of our readers. Upon that occasion it will be remembered that no pains were spared and no expense withheld upon the part of the duke to render the Queen's reception as magnificent as such things were in the olden time of Queen Elizabeth. Triumphal arches were erected, flowers were scattered, every demonstration of rejoicing marked the long avenues to the house; and Chinese lanterns of enormous value hung between all the columns of the vast corridors which extend right and left of the building. No thing was wanting. One was reminded of the days of feudalism and chivalry, of accumulated wealth and noble blood laying all their honours at the feet of the Sovereign—that Sovereign a lady! The illusion was complete, and favoured by every circumstance—the mansion being one of the most splendid possessed by our ancient

aristocracy — the duke's estates being of almost unrivalled extent, lying contiguous to each other in the county of Buckingham, and thus constituting him the apparently feudal baron of the place, with no compeer in the neighbourhood to detract from his greatness — and, lastly, the visit of her Majesty being especially a state visit, announced long previous to its consummation, and accompanied by months of continued and laborious preparations. The interior of the edifice was in harmony with the expectations which the exterior had called into being. The gems of art and historical interest were now arranged in new order, ancient furniture was dragged from its obscurity and expensively renovated, Persian carpets and embroidered curtains were supplied, the mysteries of carving and gilding were exhausted in rendering the state bed and its appurtenances worthy of the Queen's occupancy, while the state dressing-room and drawing-room were in equal unison with the rest. The toilet-glass, like the whole of the suite to which it belonged, was executed in white and gold, an arrangement by which one forms a chaste and elegant contrast to the other. The engraving in the centre of our illustrated pages will convey a good idea of its general effect. The style which it presents is that of the period of the Renaissance, or six-



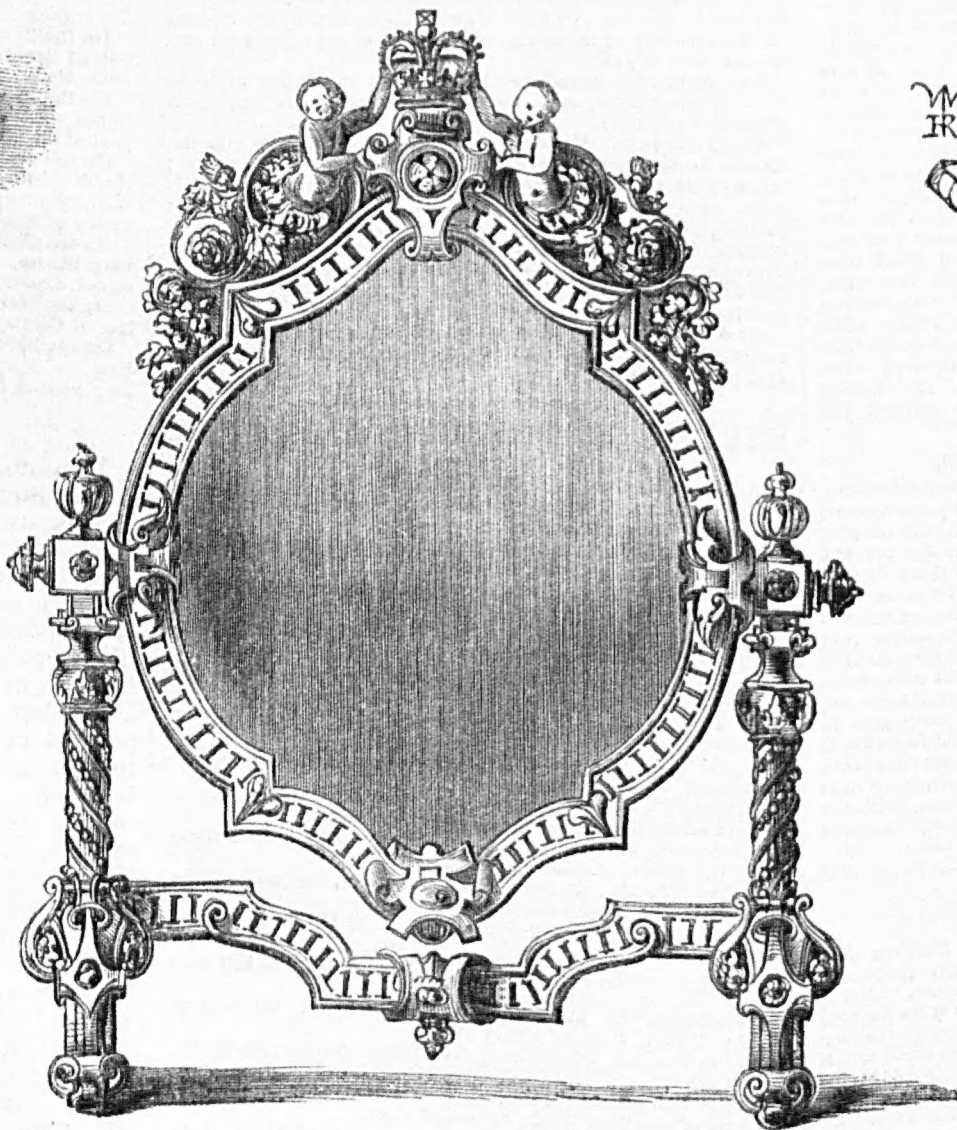
EMBROIDERY BELONGING TO THE QUEEN'S
TOILET-GLASS.

It must be equally painful to the Sovereign of these realms, and to all her subjects who respect the dignity of the empire and the high standing of its hereditary senators of a thousand years, that the efforts of the duke to provide a fitting reception for the Queen, worthy of so distinguished a peer, and so exalted a guest, were an essential agent in hastening his own ruin, and that of his son, the Marquis of Chandos. This ought not to be forgotten by those of our contemporaries who are loud in their deprecations of the scene, and pass by the high sense of honour and strict integrity which



ENAMELLED EGGCUP.

teenth century. The upper portion is enriched with figures of infant genii supporting a shield, upon the summit of which stands the royal crown; while on each side, embedded in foliage, are the rose, thistle, and shamrock, with the English oak. Over the framework of this glass, during her Majesty's stay at Stowe, was thrown a most elegant piece of Chinese embroidered gauze, of which we also offer our readers a representation. It is beautifully worked with butterflies of spotted blue, hanging baskets of yellow silk, and brown stems and pink flowers of the camellia japonica, with leaves of the brightest green. The border is entirely composed of roses and rose-leaves. The whole of the decorations attendant upon this sumptuous fête were in perfect keeping; and it is only with feelings of sorrow and unfeigned regret that we turn from the remembrance of such a spectacle to the deplorable devastation which is now going on at Stowe.



TOILET-GLASS USED BY THE QUEEN.

originated the unequalled sacrifice. We leave to them all but our sympathy, and this we abundantly offer to the family, whose name, in our minds, is in no degree tarnished by the devotion of all that association had rendered sacred for the benefit of such creditors as had no claim but that of honour.

The toilet-glass of which we have been speaking has passed the hammer, together with the accompanying toilet-commode, for 50 guineas, having fallen into the hands of Mr. Grundy, one of the most respected collectors of beautiful furniture in the north of England, and from whom it will probably pass to some nobleman or gentleman who will preserve it entire, nor destroy the associations of its history. The remaining objects in the state bed-chamber and dressing-room have fetched good prices, for example:—

982. A pair of superb candelabra of bleu du roi. 235 guineas.

1011. A beautiful knee-hole buhl dressing-table. 70 guineas.

1021. A noble ebony armoire, with subjects from Ovid, in relief, with masks. Bought by Mr. Redfern, of Warwick, for 200 guineas.

1073. A large salver, turquoise, after Watteau. 33½

guineas.

1083. A pair of superb oriental jars. 117 guineas.

1111. The state bedstead, most magnificently carved and gilt, with yellow silk tabaret curtains



RAFFAELLE-WARE SALTCELLAR.

and hangings; the linings of crimson silk, the canopy with a network of gold and rich scrolls at the angles; the columns formed as Roman fasces; at the head are the arms of Chandos embroidered, with two hair mattresses, a wool mattress, down bolster, two down pillows, a Marseilles quilt, and white satin quilted cover. 86 guineas.

1146. Beautiful marqueterie cabinet, with subject of Bacchus and Ariadne, bought for Baron Rothschild for 235 guineas.

1152. A pair of bleu du roi candelabra, bought by Lord Ward. 145 guineas.

The remaining engravings upon our illustrated page represent one of a very fine pair of Raffaelle-ware saltcellars, which fetched 22 guineas; and one of a set of most curious silver-gilt eggcups, richly enamelled with portraits on black ground, which were bought for £14. 14s., to add to the well-known extensive assortment of works of vertu of Mr. Falcke, of Oxford-street.

THE East India Tea Company's System of supplying the Public with Teas of Six-pound Bags, at the same rates as shopkeepers pay the wholesale dealer, is still in full force. Six Pounds of good Tea, whether black or green, may be had for 18s. 6d.; common sorts, 17s. down to 15s. Teas in bulk are subject to a liberal discount.

Company's Offices, 9, Great Saint Helen's-churchyard, Bishopsgate. Agents for the Packet Teas are being appointed.

RUSSIAN Tea Company's Imperial CARAVAN TEA.—What the Times says of the Chinese Junk may be said of this celebrated tea, "It makes you imagine you are in the Chinese world—you have quitted the Thames for the vicinity of Canton." Price 5s. 1d. per lb., carriage free. Writers upon "Russia," as well as travellers, have remarked with surprise, that the tea in common use in that empire is decidedly superior to the finest known in England. This tea goes from China to Russia by the "Caravans," and takes that name.—Sold by the Company's Agents in Liverpool, Manchester, Preston, Hull, Ramsgate, Devonport, Penzance, Lynn, Bury, &c.; in fact, by Chemists, Confectioners, and Stationers generally throughout England and Scotland. In London, Retail, by Henry Bulgin, 221, Regent street; Wholesale (only to agents) at the Company's Offices, 117, Bishopsgate Within, to which place applications for agency must be addressed to the secretary.

SASSAFRAS Chocolate.—Dr. De La Motte's NUTRITIVE, HEALTH-RESTORING AROMATIC CHOCOLATE, prepared from the Nuts of the Sassafras Tree, and Sold by the Patentee, 12, Southampton-street, Strand, London.

This Chocolate contains the peculiar virtues of the Sassafras Root, which has been long held in great estimation for its purifying and alterative properties. The aromatic quality (which is very grateful to the stomach) most invalids require for breakfast and evening repast, to promote digestion, and to a deficiency of this property in the customary breakfast and supper may in a great measure be attributed the frequency of cases of indigestion generally termed bilious. It has been found highly beneficial in correcting the state of the digestive organs, &c., from whence arise many diseases, such as eruptions of the skin, gout, rheumatism, and scrofula. In cases of debility of the stomach, and a sluggish state of the liver and intestines, occasioning flatulence, costiveness, &c., and in spasmodic asthma, it is much recommended.

TO Ladies.—On the drive, the ride, the promenade, or the aquatic excursion, LADIES should ever be provided with ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, which will be found gratefully refreshing to the complexion, dispelling the cloud of languor and relaxation, allaying all irritability and heat, and immediately affording the pleasing sensation attendant on restored elasticity and a healthful state of the skin. The numerous varieties of cutaneous eruptions, together with freckles, tan, and discolourations, fly before its application, and give place to delicate smoothness and transparency of the skin and complexion. In cases of sunburnt or stings of insects its virtues have long and extensively been acknowledged. * Beware of spurious "Kalydors" for sale, containing mineral astringents, utterly ruinous to the complexion, and, by their repellent action, endangering health. The only genuine has the words "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR" on the wrapper. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

CHOLERA PREVENTED AND CURED. FENNING'S STOMACHIC MIXTURE in one magic dose cures Looseness and Diarrhoea; thousands attest this, thousands recommend it. Taken once a week it will prevent an attack of Cholera; it should be kept ready in every house. Sold in bottles, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. (family size, great saving), by Fenning, Broadway, Hammer-smith; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Prout, 229, Strand; Collins, 54, Piccadilly; Kingsford, Kensington; Crafton, Croydon; Kelland, Greenwich; and all respectable Chemists. Orders by letter, with remittance, immediately sent.

CHOLERA! CHOLERA! CHOLERA!!! LADIES wishing to have their Beds, MATTRESSES, &c., freed from all impurities, as moths, maggots, &c., and ward off the coming pestilence, will apply to the Factory, 14, KINGSGATE-STREET, HOLBORN, for list of charges, &c. (which are trifling). 1070 Families of the first importance having had one to seventy each purified by this PATENT process, all are recommending it to their friends and the public; OLD ones made equal to new, and in good feathers a surplus for pillows, &c., more than repays the purification. Sent home dry, clean, and sweet, fit for use. CHARLES HERRING, Patentee.

WRAY'S Celebrated Balsamic Pills, for the cure of Local Debility, Affections of the Kidneys, Pains in the Loins, &c. &c., frequently performing in recent cases a perfect cure in the space of a few days. They have also been found decidedly efficacious in cases of Gout and Rheumatism, Lumbago, &c. At 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each box. Post free, 3s., 5s., and 12s. Physicians and Surgeons' advice gratuitously from 11 till 1 a.m., and 7 till 9 p.m., every day, at 453, NEW OXFORD-STREET. Consultations, on payment of the usual fee, from 2 to 6 p.m. daily. Patients in the remotest parts of the country can be treated successfully on describing minutely their case, and enclosing a Post-office order for advice and medicine, which can be forwarded to any part of the world, securely packed and carefully protected from observation. All letters to be addressed to M. O. WRAY, 453, New Oxford-street, London.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.

PARR'S Life Pills, a mild, safe, and most effectual cure of Indigestion, Bilious, Liver, and Stomach Complaints, Sick Headache, Costiveness, &c. &c. Their composition is truly excellent; they are compounded entirely of vegetable products, freed from all irritating and deleterious matters, which render their operation mild and agreeable; they do not require the least confinement or alteration of diet, and may be taken by the invalid with perfect safety; as an occasional dose in all nervous and debilitated cases, recoveries from protracted disease, &c., they will be found highly valuable, imparting vigour and tone to the system when enervated by disease.

Their value as a general tonic and restorative of the impaired stomach and biliary system is daily manifested to the Proprietors, by their increasing rapid sale, and the numerous Testimonials forwarded by those who have proved their efficacy.

The following, with many others, has been received:—Communicated by Mr. GAMIS, Yeovil:—

"Sir, Having, during the last two years, witnessed the remarkable efficacy of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, I feel much pleasure in stating the following cases for the encouragement of others.

"Medicine Warehouse, Yeovil.

"E. A. An elderly gentleman came for a second box of PARR'S PILLS, and with pleasing astonishment said, 'These are the best pills I have ever had, and I intend always to keep them by me: they are the best remedy for the Piles I have ever tried.'

"P. G. Another person, aged 76, affirmed that, after trying almost every medicine for Indigestion and Bilious Complaint, PARR'S LIFE PILLS stand unequalled, and emphatically said it was the best aperient medicine extant.

"These are but few amongst the many testimonials that I have received of the good effects of PARR'S LIFE PILLS for all disorders in the Head and Stomach, and particularly for all Rheumatic Complaints.

"P. S. You will forward me, as usual, one gross of PARR'S, and also a case of SPENCER'S PULMONIC ELIXIR."

This medicine, the more it is tried, the more it is approved of, for Affections of the Lungs, Coughs, Tightness of Breathing, &c. &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. None are genuine unless the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" are in WHITE LETTERS on a RED GROUND, on the Government Stamp, pasted round each box; also the facsimile of the signature of the Proprietors, "T. ROBERTS and Co., Crane-court, Fleet-street, London," on the Directions.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., and family packets at 11s. each, by all respectable Medicine Vendors throughout the world.

PIANOFORTES.—Mr. Webb, 33, Soho-square, calls the attention of purchasers to PAPE'S wonderful patent Console Pianofortes, which, for elegance, power, sweetness of tone, and adaptation to the voice, are unequalled. No one should purchase a Piano without first seeing the "Console Pianoforte." Manufacturer of Green's Royal Seraphines, suited to all climates, for the church or room. Seraphines and Pianos tuned and repaired.

NEW INVENTION.—The Patent Metallic Slate, ruled for writing Music, Exercises, Copying, &c. These slates will be found exceedingly useful in schools and academies; written upon with the common slate pencil, are as thin as paper, cannot be broken, and cheaper than any others.

QUAINT, Antique Jewellery (always on Sale).—Chateaux; Ornaments to hang Dresden enamel; Venetian and other Old Buttons for Ladies' Dresses; Rings, Pins, Brooches, prettily enamelled in Watteau Subjects in their antique settings of Marcasites, Garnet, and Jargoons; Snuff-boxes; Cane with curious Mounts; Fans; Point Lace Collars; Coque de Perle; Trinkets; China; Coins and Medals; Ruby Garnet Work; Nicknacks; Religious Gems; Catholic Relics; Crucifixes in ivory and box-wood; Monastic or Abbey Seals; Rings and Brasses; Books; Prints, Paintings; Intaglios and Cameos; a large Collection of Cheap Rare Autographs, for illustration or the scrap-book; Miniatures, in oil and water colours, from Queen Bess to the Georges; Carvings in Ivory; Damascus and other Swords.—N.B. Every Description of Jewellery and Gems, Point Lace, Fans, Bijouterie, China, and all Articles of Vertu, Curiosity, and Antiquity properly repaired, cleaned, and restored on the premises, and all Commissions faithfully attended to.

T. EVANS, Dealer in Curiosities, and Antique Jeweller to their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and Prince George of Cambridge, 17, Maddox-street.—Established fourteen years.

FAMILY Endowment, Life Assurance, and ANNUITY SOCIETY.

12, Chatham-place, Blackfriars, London.—Capital, £500,000.

DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAYLEY, Esq., Chairman.
JOHN FULLER, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Robert Bruce Chichester, Esq.
H. B. Henderson, Esq.
C. H. Latouche, Esq.
Edward Lee, Esq.
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Major Turner.
Joshua Walker, Esq.
Major Willock, K.L.S.

BONUS.
Thirty per cent. Bonus was added to the Society's Policies on the profit scale in 1845. The next valuation will be in January, 1852.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS WITH PROFITS.							
Age 20.	Age 25.	Age 30.	Age 35.	Age 40.	Age 45.	Age 50.	Age 55.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 17 9	2 3 1	2 9 7	12 16 2	23 5 9	3 16 2	4 10 6	5 7 6

INDIA.
The Society also grants Policies to parties proceeding to or residing in India, at lower rates than any other office, the premiums on which may be payable either in London or at the Society's Office in Calcutta. Annuities of all kinds, as well as Endowments for Children, are granted by the Society.
The usual commission allowed to solicitors and others.
JOHN CAZENOVE, Sec.

SUMS of Money for Children, from £10 to £200, payable to Insurer on a Child becoming 14 or 21 years of age, may be secured by easy Monthly or Quarterly payments, at the Office of the

MUTUAL INSURANCE BENEFIT INSTITUTION,
51, Threadneedle-street.
Established 1820.

PATRONS.
H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Lords Denman, Brougham, &c.
Invested Capital, £10,000 Sterling.

EXAMPLES.—By the payment of 2s. 5d. per month, £20 may be secured when a child becomes 14 years of age. Or for 3s. 3d. per month, £30 may be insured, payable at the age of 21 years. For 6s. 3d. per month, £100 may be secured, payable when a Youth, 21 years next birthday, becomes 40 years of age. Other ages and sums in proportion.

ANNUITIES of £15 to £32 per annum, for Life, commencing immediately, for a sum of money paid down; or to begin at any future age by paying a fixed rate of contributions for a given number of years; and SUMS of MONEY, from £10 to £50, payable to surviving Children or next of kin, upon the DEATH of the member, may also be insured in this Institution by persons, male or female, and whether members of other societies or not; the terms and particulars of which may be obtained by applying at the London Office, or of any Agent.

* A letter, by post, addressed to the Secretary, 51, Threadneedle-street, from any part of the United Kingdom, will obtain for the writer a printed form for a person proposing to effect an Insurance, to fill up with particulars.

IRON Bedsteads, Verandahs, Staircases, Ornamental Gates, Railing; Park, Field, and Garden Fences, Arches, Wire Flower-stands and Trainers in great variety, at the lowest possible charges for CASH PAYMENTS. Strained Wire Fence, 41d. per foot; good Iron Hurdles, 4s. 3d. each; capital Iron Bedsteads, 20s. each; Wire Game Net, 1d. per foot. Estimates made, and all prepaid letters answered promptly, by JOHN BULLOCK and CO., Hope Iron Works, Primrose-street, Bishopsgate, London.

HEAL and SON'S Bedding Manufactory.

The peculiar feature of their Establishment is, that it is confined exclusively to the Manufacture of Bedding, and consequently they are enabled to keep the largest Stock and greatest variety of any house in London.

HEAL and SON'S LIST OF BEDDING, containing a full description of Weights, Sizes, and Prices, sent free by post, on application to their Factory, 196, opposite the Chapel, Tottenham-court-road.

IMPORTANT to all Families.—By the use

of ROBINSON'S PATENT LIQUID GLUE, Ladies may mend their own China or Glass—Gentlemen repair their Furniture or Mouldings—Cabinet and Coach Makers despatch a job in an hour, that would, with common Glue, require twenty-four. It is applicable alike, to Wood, Cast-iron, Marble, Stone, Glass, &c. It resists moisture, time, or climate. In bottles, price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d. Sold only at 75 High Holborn, London.

MR. RENDALL, Chiropodist, has arrived

at 68, Quadrant, Regent-street, London, where he will remain until he leaves for America.—Mr. R. cannot too highly estimate the kindness he has received from the Faculty and Gentry of the principal towns in England. The thousands of testimonials with which he has been honoured are now in the books at his residence, 68, Quadrant, Regent-street, London, and may be seen by those who will honour him with a call, 68, Quadrant, Regent-street, ten doors from the Life Insurance Office, between the hours of Nine and Five o'clock. Terms, 2s. 6d. to 5s.

From the Right Hon. Lord Poulett.
Mr. Rendall removed several corns from my foot in 1836. I have not had any pain in the part since.
POULETT.
March, 1847.

From the Right Hon. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence.
Mr. Rendall has extracted three corns from my feet with great dexterity.
PORTSMOUTH.
A. FITZCLARENCE.

From the Right Hon. Lord Wiltshire, 7, Sussex-place, Regent's-park London.
It gives me a pleasure to state that Mr. Rendall has extracted a soft corn from a member of my family without giving any pain.

From J. Evans, Esq., M.D., 1, Wilton-crescent, Belgrave-square.
Mr. Rendall has extracted several corns from my feet without the least pain. The comfort I have experienced has been very great, not having been able to walk without suffering great uneasiness for many months past. I now walk with ease and comfort.
May 30, 1848.
S. EVANS, M.D.

For Testimonials see the London Chat.

SEND Eight Postage Stamps, and by return and post free you will get a handsome TEASPOON of C. WATSON'S solid ALBATA PLATE, which is rapidly superseding silver for all domestic uses. It is equally sweet and handsome as silver itself. This is the only solid substitute now sold, and, unlike plated goods of any kind, there is nothing to wear off; therefore, the more you rub and clean it the better it will continue to look, though it should be in daily use for fifty years. Don't be afraid to put it to any test, and then send your order. A full catalogue of prices, with patterns of every other article, will be sent with the sample spoon.

Address—C. WATSON, 41 and 42, Barbican, and 16, Norton Folgate, London.

THE New Bone Pen, flexible as any quill and not so liable to become soft, 50 in a box, best quality, price 1s., or by post for 13 stamps; sup. fine note-paper, 4s. per ream; cream laid note-paper, 6s. per ream, best; adhesive envelopes, 1s. per box; extra superfine wax, 4s. per lb., 48 sticks; gold pens in case, 4s., with pencil, 5s. each; Mordan and Co.'s gold pen, diamond points, 3s. each. Samples of stationery forwarded. Orders by post promptly attended to. F. W. RALPH, commercial stationer, 36, THROGMORTON-STREET, BANK.

HAIR Necklaces, Bracelets, Rings, Chains, Crosses, Studs, Pins, Devices of Flowers, Tombs, and every description of souvenir beautifully made at very moderate charges. In consequence of the objection made by ladies to entrust jewellers, or persons not artists, DEWDNEY begs to state that he is a WORKING ARTIST, and makes in the presence of ladies and gentlemen any article desired, thus removing any doubt as to the hair entrusted being the same. An elegant hair and gold ring made and sent free to any part of the kingdom for 3s. 6d.; fine chain ditto, 5s. 6d.

Mr. G. Dewdney, artist in hair, 172, Fenchurch-street, London.

N.B. A pattern-card of specimens sent free to all parts of the kingdom.

DOES your Hair fall off or get Grey? Mr. CREED will forward by post to any Lady or Gentleman remitting twenty-four postage stamps the Recipe with which he has invariably checked the first symptoms of Greyness, restored his own Hair, and that also of several friends of private acquaintance who were once disfigured by its loss. The Recipe will be found cheap and pleasant in use. Directions appended. Address, Mr. Creed, Chertsey, Surrey.

LOSS of Hair arising from any cause (except the natural debility of the very aged) perfectly cured by the regular use of PURKISS'S TRICHOGENITOR. This invaluable preparation is from the receipt of an eminent Physician, who, convinced of its efficacy, has allowed the Proprietor to offer it to the public. Sent to any part on receipt of Post-office order or Stamps. Sold in stopper bottles at 3s. 6d., 6s., and 10s. 6d. each. Address, J. Purkiss, Artist in Hair, 256, High-street, Borough, Southwark.—N.B. Testimonials sent on receipt of a stamp.

HAIR Dye, also to remove Superfluous HAIRS.—A Lady, whose husband for many years carried on the business of a Hairdresser at the West End, offers to forward (on receipt of a Post-office order for 10s.) the two RECEIPTS for the above, or one for 5s.

These receipts have for many years been successfully used amongst the Nobility and Gentry. They are simple in their application, efficacious, perfectly harmless, do not stain the skin, can be made at home, and very inexpensive.

Address, Mrs. F., 19, St. George's-road, New Kent-road, London.

THE Atrapilatory, or Liquid Hair Dye; the only dye that really answers for all colours, and does not require re-doing but as the hair grows, as it never fades or acquires that unnatural red or purple tint common to all other dyes. ROSS and SONS can, with the greatest confidence, recommend the above dye as infallible if done at their establishment; and ladies or gentlemen requiring it are requested to bring a friend or servant with them, to see how it is used, which will enable them to do it afterwards without the chance of failure. Several private apartments devoted entirely to the above purpose, and, some of their establishment having used it, the effect produced can be at once seen. They think it necessary to add that, by attending strictly to the instructions given with each bottle of dye, numerous persons have succeeded equally well without coming to them.

Address Ross and Sons, 119 and 120, Bishopsgate-street, the celebrated Perfuriers, Perfumers, Hair-cutters, and Hair-dyers.

N.B. Parties attended at their own residences, whatever the distance.

DO you suffer Toothache? If you do, use BRANDE'S ENAMEL for filling the decaying spots, and rendering defective teeth sound and painless. PRICE ONE SHILLING. Twenty testimonials accompany each box. Sold by all Chemists; or free by return of post, by sending One Shilling and a Stamp to J. WILLIS, 4, Bell's-buildings, Salisbury-square, London.

ESTABLISHED THIRTY-TWO YEARS.

A MINERAL Tooth.—The best that can

be made at 5s., at Mr. EDWARD ALBERT'S, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, who may be consulted daily, at his residence, 74, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square. His system combines the latest improvements and economy. Decayed teeth filled so as to prevent toothache and extraction, 2s. 6d. And every other operation equally low. Mr. E. A. disclaims connection with any person advertising in his name, 74, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square. Scurvy in the gums cured. A complete set £5.

TEETH.—Mr. Thomas, 38, Duke-street,

Grosvenor-square (late principal assistant and designer to Mr. Moggridge, Dentist to the Royal Family), supplies his new ARTIFICIAL TEETH, highly recommended by the Faculty, being placed without pain on the most tender gums, rendering the extraction of old stumps unnecessary. Mr. Thomas will guarantee comfort in mastication and a pure articulation. For a single Artificial Tooth, 3s. 6d.; a complete set, £3. 15s. Irregularities of Children's teeth rectified, and every branch connected with mechanical dentistry at one-third the usual charge.—N.B. No waiting. Attendance from ten to five. Consultation free.

THE TEETH.

MR. CLARK, Surgeon-Dentist (late Assistant to Mr. Cartwright, now retired), continues to fix MINERAL, NATURAL, and ARTIFICIAL TEETH, on the most modern and scientific principles, from a single tooth, to a complete set, at little more than half Mr. Cartwright's charges. Sets and partial sets may be seen in all the different stages of forwardness to give the wearer an idea of their ornament and use. It is a well-known fact that the idea of their ornament and use, daily practised in the profession deter rude and unskilful attempts daily practised in the profession deter thousands from wearing artificial teeth, who might, by employing a skilful Dentist, be enjoying all the comforts of mastication, so necessary in assisting the digestive organs and promoting health. Tender and decayed Teeth effectually restored by Mr. Clark's Anodyne Cement, after which any tooth may be permanently stopped with gold, and render extraction seldom necessary. Mr. Clark's brother, E. Clark, from 19, Old Steyne, Brighton, may be consulted in town (as usual) every Saturday, from Eleven till Six.—12, Sackville-street, Piccadilly.

A BRUISED Foot Cured and Amputation of the Toes prevented by HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—Mr. Oliver Smith Jenkins, of Falkirk, when superintending the erection of a railway bridge, had his foot severely bruised by the falling of a heavy stone; apprehending that serious consequences would result from it, he consulted some of the most eminent surgeons in Edinburgh, who informed him that, to effect a cure, two of his toes must be amputated. Refusing to submit to this he returned to Falkirk, and commenced using Holloway's Ointment and Pills; and, miraculously as it may appear, these valuable Medicines healed his foot, and in three weeks he was enabled to resume his employment.—Sold by all Drug-gists, and at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 241, Strand, London.

WEEKLY,
A NEW NOVEL,

BY

THE RIGHT HON. THE COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON,

APPEARS IN

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

AND

PICTORIAL TIMES,

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED

FROM DESIGNS BY

THE COUNT D'ORSAY AND T. H. NICHOLSON, ESQ.,

AND

ENGRAVED BY E. LANDELLS.

Give early orders to ensure copies. Price of the LADY'S NEWSPAPER and PICTORIAL TIMES, Sixpence. Sold by all Booksellers and Newsmen in Town and Country.

GIVEN AWAY

To persons who Subscribe for Twelve Months in advance, from July 1,

A SUPERB ENGRAVING ON STEEL,

From Sir Thomas Lawrence's celebrated Picture of

THE COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON.

Office, 294, Strand. Price Sixpence.

ASTLEY'S Royal Amphitheatre.—

Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Brilliant career of Godiva. Triumphant Success of the Gorgeous Spectacle of Mazeppa; which has been nightly received with an enthusiasm unparalleled since its first production. Immense novelty in the Scenes of the Arena. First Night of the Equestrian Ladies' Fête. The Scenes of the Circle being performed and conducted exclusively by the highly-talented female artistes of this Establishment.—On MONDAY, September 4, the curtain will rise at a Quarter to Seven precisely, with Lord Byron's magnificent Spectacle of MAZEPPA; or, the Wild Horse. To be followed by the Scenes of the Arena, supported by the Female Artistes, entitled LA NUIT DES DAMES. To conclude with the Extravaganza Pageant of LADY GODIVA. Box-office open from Eleven till Six.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

ABD-EL-KADER, M. Guizot, G. Hudson,

Esq., Grist as "Norma," Jenny Lind in the "Figlia del Reggimento," Edward VI., the benevolent Pope Pius IX., Henry VII., and James I., the Heroes Hardinge and Gough, the whole in new and magnificent dresses, got up for the present season. Open from Eleven till Ten at night. Admission 1s.; Napoleon Room, 6d.—Madame TUSAUD and SONS, Bazaar, Baker-street.—"This is one of the best exhibitions in the metropolis."—The Times.

HALL'S German Wool Model Landscape

EXHIBITION—Nature reflected in Variegated Wool—is Open, during the day, at 463, New Oxford-street. Admission, 6d. The model is nine feet in length, the season Midsummer. This original and entirely new mode of employing the German Wool is daily complimented as a really elegant and highly-finished artistic production, opening quite a new field for the display and interest with the German Wool.

The press, including the "Times," has spoken most strongly in commendation of this New Model Landscape.

THE KING'S ROOMS, SOUTHSEA.

THE Annual Grand Fancy Dress Ball at

these Rooms, patronized by the Right Hon. the Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, the Right Hon. the Lady Augusta Fitzclarence, Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Bart., and all the Nobility and Gentry of Hants, is fixed for MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

Full particulars may be obtained of Mr. Hollingsworth at the Rooms.

SUMMER Millinery Selling Off.—Madame

GALLOIS, Milliner and Dressmaker, 100, New Bond-street, begs to announce she is now selling the remaining stock of SUMMER BONNETS considerably under cost prices. Mourning and Wedding India orders executed with punctuality and despatch.

LESSONS in Millinery and Dressmaking.

Mrs. Howell, 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dressmaking in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of cutting, fitting, and executing in the most finished style, in six lessons, for one guinea. Millinery Rooms. Paper Models. Where may be had, symmetrical Designs for the use of Dressmakers.

Please to observe the Number, 304.

MILLINERY and Straw Bonnets.—T.

JONES, 32, Ludgate-street, near St. Paul's, calls the special attention of Ladies who appreciate taste, combined with quality and economy, to his Stock of NOVELTIES for this season, in Straw, and Chip, Fancy, Ice, Millinery, and other BONNETS, which will be found well worthy of their notice, and to exceed in style those which last year brought his establishment into such popularity from the commendations bestowed on it by the press. No expense spared for the production of novelties.

N.B. T. Jones, 32, Ludgate-street, opposite Everington's.

BONNETS at BABB'S.

3500, in every size, shape, and quality, have just been purchased of a Danstale Manufacturer for one-third of the original cost, and are now selling at 9d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each.

Foreign and English Chips, Rice, &c. (white and col.)	3s.	to 13s.
Silk, Satin, Areophane, Muslin, Batiste, &c.	1s. 6d.	to 21s. 6d.
Mourning and Widows' Bonnets	4s. 6d.	to 14s. 6d.

At BABB'S, 296, High Holborn, a dozen doors west of Chancery-lane.

TABLE Linen Warehouse, 261, Oxford-

street, near North Audley-street.—DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, napkins, d'oyles, slip cloths, worsted and cotton covers, plain and twilled sheetings, diaper and huckaback towellings, glass cloths, crumb cloths, &c. &c. All made of the very best description of yarns.

DAVID BIRRELL, Manufacturer, 261, Oxford-street.

SEWELL and CO.'S Annual Reduction on

SUMMER GOODS.—According to custom, at the close of the Season, Sewell and Co. are offering the following goods:—Silk and wool Barège, 4d. a yard, reduced from 22d.; silk striped Cashmeres for the seaside, 10½d., reduced from 2s.; several lots of Muslins, 2s. 11d. to 6s. 9d. the dress; Organdie and French Muslins, 12d., reduced from 18d.; upwards of 3000 pieces of fancy Ribbons, 6½d. per yard, reduced from 12d.; a large lot of long Barège Shawls, 14s. 6d., reduced from 31s. 6d.; Cashmere and Barège ditto, 5s. 6d. to 21s.

Compton-house, Frith-street and Compton-street, Soho.

IMPORTANT and Unreserved Sale at

OLNEY and SONS, 139 and 140, High-street, Borough.—In consequence of extensive alterations and improvements being about to be made in these premises, a great part of which has to be rebuilt, the valuable STOCK is being SOLD OFF at an extraordinary sacrifice, as the whole must be cleared out within the limited period of three weeks. The prices of every article have been so amazingly reduced that Messrs. Olney and Sons confidently assert such an opportunity for purchasing Silks, Shawls, Mantles, French Merinos, general drapery, hosiery, &c., never had its equal; the public should, therefore, lose no time, as the bargains now being offered at this establishment are altogether unsurpassed and indisputable.—OLNEY and SONS, Warwick-house 139 and 140, High-street, Borough.

GERMAN Linens—This Beautiful Manu-

facture has hitherto never been sufficiently appreciated in this country, although visitors to the Continent have been delighted with the beauty of the texture and designs of the Damask Table-cloths, &c.

T. BROOKS and CO., in the Borough, having found a ready sale for the few they have hitherto imported, have arranged with those respectable manufacturers, Slonitz, Brosher, and Co., to be their only Agents in London; and the prices will not (in consequence of the altered tariff) exceed those of English manufacture. The following are the leading prices of a few cases just received:—

2 yards square Rich Damask Table-cloths	each	5 9
2 yards square Magnificent Double ditto	"	8 6
2½ yards long Rich Damask ditto ditto	"	12 6
2½ yards long Splendid Double Damask ditto	"	13 6
3 yards long Rich Damask ditto	"	21 0
5 yards long Rich Damask ditto	"	25 0
5 yards long Superb Double Damask ditto	"	35 0

The Table Napkins are all of an extra size, as used on the Continent, the prices being from 12s. to 50s., those at 50s. being a curiosity. There are also Linens for Shirtings, Sheetings, &c. The Shirting Linens are in lengths of about 13 yards, English measure, the prices being from 15s. to 35s. for the piece of that length. The beauty of texture renders these goods are requested to be particular in the address, as they are not exposed in the window with other goods.

Thomas Brooks and Company, 106, High-street, Borough, one door from King-street, and a few minutes' walk from the Brighton Railway, where omnibuses arrive from all parts of town. Samples sent to any part of town, or forwarded into the country if written for.

RAPHAEL'S Cartoons, Engraved by

MESSRS. HOLLOWAY, SEVERN, and WEBB.—These splendid set of seven for six guineas. The Plates are in splendid condition, and the Public are invited to view them. Collectors of Engravings pose of the whole property, has also determined to distribute, as Prizes, Framed Engravings, of the value of just £20,000, amongst those who will favour him with their patronage.

N.B. Catalogues of the Sale may be had at the Raphaelian Gallery, 33, Soho-square; and the Proofs, Prints, &c., seen in a variety of elegant frames; also Holloway's seven splendid Original Crayon Drawings of the Cartoons, to be sold for 1000 guineas; they have been valued at 500 guineas each.

TO Persons intending to Emigrate.—

Before deciding on the country of your future location you should read a few numbers of the EMIGRANT Newspaper, where all the advantages and disadvantages of each separate colony are faithfully and independently given. This new weekly journal was established by a party of gentlemen who have travelled round the world through Europe, Asia, Africa, both Americas, and Australia, and who are personally acquainted with every British colony throughout the globe.

Clayton, Publisher, 320, Strand.

ELEGANT and Lucrative Employment

for LADIES, in which the advertiser can assist her pupils in the disposal of their work. Terms, including materials, a guinea; if in class, half-a-guinea. By reference to pupils the advertiser can prove this accomplishment may be made productive of considerable emolument. Specimens shown daily by J. D., at 2, Great Marylebone-street, Harley-street.

FIVE Hundred Humorous Etchings for

7s. 6d.—Mr. Heath's admirable Sketches of Wit and Humour, forming a "right merrie" collection for adorning Scrapbooks or Screens, and affording excellent amusement for all lovers of laughter. The entire set, fine impressions, on tinted paper, sent free by post, immediately on receipt of Post-office order.—JAMES REYNOLDS, Print Warehouse, 174, Strand.

THE New Mode of Drawing.—Her

Majesty the Queen, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, have just done Mr. Walker the high honour of noticing his Drawings in a most flattering way. Specimens of this newly-discovered mode of SKETCHING from NATURE may be seen at No. 60, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, till twelve o'clock.

Mr. WALKER has had the honour to instruct several of the Royal Academicians, and many of the first Artists of the day, and also the Nobility and Gentry.

Parties in the country are supplied with the whole of the Materials, Prepared Paper, &c., and a full and easy explanation of the mode, on application to Mr. Walker.

H. WALKER'S Needles, by Authority

the "Queen's Own," have large eyes, easily threaded even by the blind, improved points, temper, and finish. The labels are correct likenesses of the Queen and Prince Albert, in relief, on coloured grounds. Sent free by post, by any respectable dealer, on receipt of 13 stamps for every 1s. value. H. Walker's "Needles for the Million" are about half the price of the "Queen's Own." H. W. manufactures Improved Crochets, Fish hooks, Hooks and Eyes, Steel Pens, &c.

Gresham-street West, London.

TO LADIES VISITING AND LEAVING TOWN.

C. WILEY

BEGS to announce a general reduction on

all Summer and Fancy Stock, consisting of Lace and Embroidered Collars, Chemisettes, Sleeves, Habit Shirts, &c. Drawn Silk Bonnets from 8s. 6d. A great variety of Blonde Caps. Real and Imitation Lace. Also every article in BABY LINEN, JUVENILE CLOTHING, and LADIES' OUTFITS.

A large Assortment of Ladies' Dressing Gowns and Morning Wrappers in the Show-room.

Print Dressing Gowns from	s. d.	Delaines, lined throughout,	s. d.
White Twilled Cambrics	5 6	from	14 6
from	8 6	Plain Flannel from	10 6
Checked Muslin from	10 6	Printed ditto in great variety,	21 0

Country Orders executed, and the Trade supplied.

Address—206, OXFORD-STREET, between Orchard-street and Portman-street, near Hyde-park.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER and JOSEPH CLAYTON, at their Office, No. 10, Crane-court, Fleet-street, in the parish of St. Dunstan-in-the-West; and published by the said ROBERT PALMER, at the Office, 294, Strand, in the parish of St. Clement Danes, in the City of Westminster.—Saturday, September 2, 1845.